



The Antiquary.

APRIL, 1880.

The Early History of Rome.

Tis commonly said by scholars that the old family legends of Rome *must be forgeries* of a much later period than the foundation of the City, because they show Greek influence, and therefore cannot be earlier than the conquest of Greece. Do not these scholars overlook the fact that the legends are only preserved to us in the history of Livy and the Antiquities of Dionysius, both of whom lived in the time of Augustus, and both refer to Fabius Pictor as their earliest authority? He lived in the sixth century of Rome, as we know from another part of Livy's History (i. 44; xxii. 7),* that he was sent by the Senate to consult the Oracle at Delphi about the year 220 B.C., or 200 years before the time of Augustus; he was the first person to collect the family legends and commit them to writing, as they had previously been handed down by word of mouth from father to son for 500 years. Notwithstanding this, it is evident that they *do contain the true history*; but the work of Fabius Pictor is lost, and neither Livy nor Dionysius profess to give us the family legends; they have only drawn out a history from them according to their own ideas, and have naturally mixed up the ideas of their own period with these old legends; some

* Quintus Fabius Pictor, the oldest of our historians, adds that such was the number of those who were able to bear arms.—*Livy's Hist.*, i. 44. Fabius Pictor was also sent to Delphi to inquire of the Oracle by what prayers and offerings they might appease the gods.—*Ibid.*, xxii. 57 (*A. U. C.*, 536).

Quintus Fabius [Pictor] and Lucius Cincius, who both flourished during the Punic wars; each of those has related the actions at which he himself was present, with great exactness, as being well acquainted with them, but has given a summary account of those early events that happened soon after the building of the city.—*Dionys. Hal.*, book i. c. i.

passages are evidently interpolations and cannot belong to the time of the kings. This especially applies to a passage which has misled all scholars from the sixteenth century to the present time, respecting the walls, which has led them to assume that there was no outer wall to Rome until the time of Aurelian, and to disbelieve the evidence of their own eyes when they see large remains of an outer wall of the time of the kings. Varro tells us that the original meaning of the word *murus* was a wall of earth (or the same thing as an *agger*) or rampart; all primitive fortifications are earth works, first scarped cliffs only with a mound formed at the bottom of the cliff by the earth thrown down to make the cliff vertical, which is called *scarping* it, and outside of that an enormous fosse was dug. Dionysius happens to give us the dimensions of the fosse of Servius Tullius, one of the later kings.* This was one hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep; and these dimensions were verified by the excavations of the Italian Government, under the direction of Signor Fiorelli, in 1876. In all probability the fosse of the early kings, 200 years earlier, were still wider and deeper, we always find that the earlier fortifications are, the more gigantic is the scale upon which they are made; the *Fosse Quiritium* were made by the joint kings, Romulus and Tatius (as we are told by Festus),† to isolate the city on the two hills, and make a strong fortress of it. This was the only really strong fortress in Rome, as all the other hills were commanded by the high table-land behind them, being, in fact, promontories from that in the valley of the Tiber.

* The weakest part of the city is from the gate called Esquiline to that named Collina, which interval is rendered strong by art: for there is a ditch sunk before it above one hundred feet in breadth, where it is the narrowest, and thirty in depth; on the edge of this ditch stands a wall, supported on the inside with so high and broad a rampart that it can neither be shaken by battering rams nor thrown down by undermining the foundations. This rampart is about seven stadia in length and fifty feet in breadth.—*Dionys. Hal.*, lib. ix. c. lxviii.

† Quirites autem dicti post foedus a Romulo et Tatio percussum, communionem et societatem populi factam indicant Quiritium fossae dicuntur, quibus Ancus Martius circundedit urbem, quam secundum ostium Tiberis posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam, et quia populi opera eas fecerat, appellavit Quiritium.—*Festus, Mueller*, p. 254.

This King (Tarquinius I.) was the last who enlarged the circumference of the city by the addition of those two hills to the other five, having first consulted the auspices, as the law directed, and performed the other religious rites. Further than this the city has not since been extended, the gods, as they say, not allowing it; but all the inhabited parts round it, which are many and large, are open, and without walls, and very much exposed to the invasion of an enemy. And, whoever considers these buildings, and desires to examine the extent of Rome, he will, necessarily, be misled, for want of a certain boundary that might distinguish the spot to which the city extends, and where it ends; so connected are the buildings within the walls to those without, that they appear to the spectators like a city of an immense extent. But, if any one is desirous to measure the circumference of it by the wall, which, though hard to be discovered by reason of the buildings that surround it in many places, yet preserves, in several parts of it, some traces of the ancient structure; and to compare it with the circumference of the city of Athens, the circuit of Rome will not appear much greater than that of the other. But, concerning the extent and beauty of the city of Rome in its present condition, I shall speak in a more proper place.

THE CITY here means the city on the seven hills of the time of Tarquinius I., not the city of the Empire, and the wall mentioned is not the outer wall begun by Tarquinius II., but left unfinished in consequence of the successful rebellion under Brutus, which ended in the Republic; the wall of Aurelian is built for miles against the outer side of the wall or rampart of Tarquinius II. The part left unfinished is on the level ground between the Praetorian camp and the Pincian hill, and is the weakest point in the defences of Rome, where the enemy has always entered.

The city of Athens is of about the same size as the city on the seven hills of Rome, *not* including the outer wall begun by Tarquinius II., and eventually completed by Aurelian.

After Tullius had surrounded the seven hills with one wall he divided the city into four regions, giving to them the names of the hills.—*Dionys. Hal.*, lib. iv. c. xiii., xiv.

It is evident that all the ideas of this passage are of the time of Augustus, not of the kings. They are the ideas of Dionysius himself, and in his time the earthen walls and fossæ were looked upon as natural banks of earth and valleys. The wall which he mentions as being built upon is evidently that of Servius Tullius; and we know that during the excavations of the last ten years a row of houses of the first century was found built upon the great agger or rampart of Servius

Tullius in that part which was near the Portæ Collina and Esquilina, the gates which Dionysius mentions, and these were gates of THE CITY on the seven hills. Outside of those was what was known as the *Exquilia*, the great burial ground of Rome in the time of the Republic, turned into public gardens in the time of Augustus, but never inhabited; this was enclosed by the wall of Tarquinius Superbus, from one great earthen fortress at the south-east corner of Rome, called the Sessorium, upon the wall of which the aqueducts were brought into Rome in the time of Nero, and were carried along the bank or rampart within the wall of Tarquinius to another great earthen fortress afterwards made into the Praetorian camp, the aqueducts can be distinctly traced along this bank from one fortress to the other, passing over three gates, the southern one, now called the Porta Maggiore, was formerly called by several names, *Sessoriana*, became one of the three gates, and (it was a triple gate) entered into the gardens of the Sessorian Palace, made on the site of the old earthen fortress; *Prenestina* by those going to Preneste; and *Labicana* by those going to Labicum; then over the Porta Tiburtina, now called di S. Lorenzo, and, thirdly, the Porta Chiusa, close to the Praetorian camp; there are two reservoirs for the aqueducts on this outer wall or bank, and a third also on the bank, close to the Porta Chiusa, through which the wall of Aurelian is carried, so that this reservoir was then out of use; another of the second century near the Porta Tiburtina (foolishly called the house of Cicero) was incorporated in the wall of Aurelian, and the outer wall of it still remains. Beyond the Praetorian camp northwards neither the wall of the kings nor the aqueducts were carried, consequently this has always been the weak point where Rome has repeatedly been taken by an invading army; but Dionysius evidently does not allude to this, he only means the wall of Servius Tullius, on which houses were built in his time, and in the great fosse. In the excavations made by Fiorelli a house of the time of the Republic was found standing in the fosse. This passage which is continually quoted by scholars as a proof that there was no outer wall to Rome does not prove anything of the kind, it only proves that neither Dionysius

nor modern scholars had studied the ground, or understood what they saw; they mistook primitive fortifications, such as we see in all ancient cities, for natural inequalities of the ground. That the writers of the first century did this is evident from their writings; for instance, Frontinus describing the entrance of the aqueduct into Rome says that they enter in the palace gardens—that is in the gardens of the Sessorian palace, now of S. Croce, as we see—then after being carried on the northern wall of that garden as far as it goes, one branch turns to the right over the gate, and along the high bank (*rius altus*), which is, in fact, the rampart of the wall of Tarquinus II. to the Pretorian camp. Another branch goes straight to the west, carried on arches, called the arches of Nero, along the Celian hill, to the great reservoir near the arch of Dolabella, from which the water was distributed in various directions.

J. H. PARKER, C.B.

The Ancient Earldom of Mar.

PART II.

(Concluded from page 106.)

ASSING over the Earl of Redesdale's utterly unfounded charge against the Earl of Mar, in 1606, of fraudulently destroying deeds which have never been proved to have existed, the disparagement by Lord Redesdale of the Decree of Ranking in 1606, which disproves his lordship's groundless theory of a new creation of Mar of only forty-one years previously, is hardly surprising; but it contrasts strongly with the weight attached to the Decree by Lords Brougham and Cranworth, and by Lord Mansfield, who remarked in the Sutherland Case (1771) (a new creation being suggested), "When the nobility were classed in 1606, the evidence of a new creation to Sutherland might have appeared *had it existed*, but not so," &c. The Earl of Sutherland, in 1630, protested for still higher precedence, and similarly Mar, in 1639, began the series of seventeen protests, continued up to those of the late Earl, who died in 1866, for precedence as premier Earl to which it is well known the Earldom is entitled. By the terms of the

Decree (*higher not lower*), precedence might be claimed "by the subsequent production of more ancient documents."

In 1626 Lord Mar recovered from Lord Elphinstone some of the Mar lands (wrested illegally from his ancestors by the Crown, in the previous century) by a decision of the Court of Session declaring that—

The Lords of Council annul the pretended charters, specially that to Alexander (1426) as of none effect, and declare the pretended service *negative* whereby it was alleged to be found that Robert, Earl of Mar (1452), died not last vest in the Earldom of Mar and Lordship of Garioch, as having no grounds but the said pretended possession by Jas. I. and II., with the said pretended Act (1457), and these to be null and of none avail with all that has followed or may follow thereon.

Hence the dealing with the ancient Earldom in 1426 and 1457, by the usurpations of the Crown, called by Lord Chelmsford a "solemn adjudication," and by Lord Redesdale "a settlement of the question dangerous to disturb," were disturbed and finally set aside, and Robert and his heirs formally declared the rightful holders of the ancient Earldom, not only by Queen Mary and the Act of 1587, but by the Supreme Court in 1626, from which there is no appeal, for (as Lord Brougham maintained in 1832) "Decisions of the Court of Session before the Union are binding on the House of Lords." It is remarkable that this final and conclusive decision in 1626, ably propounded by counsel, proving a distinct recognition of the continued existence of the ancient Earldom, and disproving a "new creation," was passed over by the Lords of the Committee, in 1875, in absolute silence. It cannot be urged that the dealings in the 15th and 16th centuries with the old Mar Earldom, adjudged on in 1626, related only to the lands, for, as shown above, lands and peerage dignities were united till at least 1600, and in 1616 it appears a charter of the territorial *comitatus* was granted to the Earl of Dunfermline, which embraced the style and dignity of Earl. Far from the ancient Earldom held by Isabel in 1404 being "extinct," it may again be noted that in the Act of 1587 Robert, who died in 1452, is ten times styled *Earl of Mar*, and his heirs treated as "immediate heirs to the Countess Isabel," and again by the Supreme Court in 1626 he was declared to be *Earl of Mar*.

In further proof of the continued succession to *heirs general* in the ancient Earldom of Mar, it was ruled in the Sutherland Case (1771) that "a dignity having *once* passed to, or through a *female*, it must *always* remain descendible to *heirs general*!" The eminent feudal lawyer, the President of the Court of Session in 1754, maintained "by the laws of Scotland, where the descent to a Peerage is not limited by a deed or patent, it descends to *heirs general* or *heirs of line*."

Again (to quote the learned Lord Stair), "men's rights ought to be determined by the laws that were standing when the rights were acquired."

Further, the very presumption of a new creation of Mar in 1565 by an alleged charter (which Lord Kellie even admitted "is not on record, cannot be discovered," and "none was granted") must fall to the ground; for, by the law of Scotland (which alone can apply to the Mar Peerage), the well-known maxim prevails, "*De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*" (non-appearance is tantamount to non-existence). "If the existence can be established as well as the proof of its loss, proving the tenor is competent, but the process will stop at the outset unless *direct evidence* be adduced of its existence, and the cause of its loss accounted for satisfactorily."—("Erskine's Institutes," book iv., 1., 54.)

In 1707, the Union Roll of Scotch Peers, based on the "Decree of Ranking," was formally adopted by the British Parliament, and the ancient Earldom of Mar was therein acknowledged, with its precedence of more than a century before 1565. Moreover, the position of the Peers "stands secured by the Articles of Union and the fundamental constitution of the United Kingdom, *not subject to alteration*." There is no Mar title "created in 1565" on the Union Roll, nor can it be placed thereon.

The attainer of 1715 was reversed in 1824 by Act of Parliament, in favour of John Francis Erskine, son of Lady Frances, daughter and only surviving child of the attainted Earl, who had married her cousin James Erskine, nephew of the attainted Peer. The said John Francis was *not* restored as grand-nephew and collateral heir-male (which he was through his father), but, as the Act ex-

pressly states as "*grandson and lineal representative* of the attainted Earl," both of which positions he held *only through his mother*. Lord Chelmsford regards this recent and plain recognition of female succession in the Mar Peerage, which should clearly preclude the claim of Lord Kellie the heir-male, as "An accurate description of his title without reference to the course of descent by which it is derived!" How, it is asked, can the relationship be "accurately described without reference to" the relative position of the parties, involving the pedigree which determines the descent? His Lordship and Lord Redesdale further attempt to discredit the female succession by the assertion that "the matter was not inquired into!" On the contrary, the inquiry took the solid form of a Report preliminary to the restoration, signed by the Attorney-General and Lord Advocate, in which, as in the Act itself, the male heirship is ignored and John Francis Erskine is declared to be restored alone as *his mother's heir*. This Report of Inquiry, lodged in the House of Lords, was refused in evidence by the Committee in 1870, while the same three Lords in the Nairne Case (1872) received the exact counterpart Report relative to Nairne, restored with Mar. At the second reading of the Bill for the restoration, Sir R. Peel and other speakers dwelt forcibly on the great antiquity of the "most ancient Earldom of Mar" then restored, while no allusion was made to a more modern title of Mar "created in 1565," which, if existing in 1715, is deemed by many to be still under attaint. Each of the Peers restored in 1824 was required to prove a *lineal* descent which *carried the honour*: collaterals were not restored. Captain Bruce said, in the House at the time, "he regretted that being descended from a *collateral branch* of Burley, he was excluded from restoration."

Lord Cairns' "Judgment" consists of a very few short and general observations, stating that "a title created, as this title was created in 1565, descends to *heirs male only*." His Lordship's abstaining from even remote reference to documentary or other proof of the very existence of such alleged "creation" of Mar is not surprising, while Lord Chelmsford states "there is *no evidence of any kind* to assist us." Hence, in this

review of the case, the writer may be absolved from a charge of being one-sided, or of unduly pressing the evidence *against* Lord Kellie's claim, which evidence, consisting of Acts of Parliament, Royal Charters, and Decrets of the final Court of Scotland, &c. (regarded as conclusive against Lord Kellie by the Law Officers representing the Crown), is curiously termed by Lord Cairns—"mere surmises and suggestions on the part of the opposing Petitioner," expressions surely most applicable to the groundless presumptions of the Claimant, Lord Kellie.

In the teeth of the declaration of the Law Officers, on behalf of the Queen, that "Lord Kellie had *failed* to establish his claim," the three noble Lords reported that "the Claimant, the Earl of Kellie, hath made out his claim to the honour and dignity of Earl of Mar in the Peerage of Scotland, created in 1565." The Report was adopted, as a matter of form, by the House on the following day, February 26th, 1875; and that very day, *before* the usual process of taking her Majesty's pleasure thereon—a proceeding apparently irregular, to say the least—an "order" was issued to the Lord Clerk Register in Scotland, "to call the title of Earl of Mar, according to its place in the Roll of Peers of Scotland, and receive and count the vote of the Earl of Mar, claiming to vote in right of the said Earldom."

At the following election at Holyrood, in December, 1876, when Mar was "called in its place on the Roll," Lord Kellie answered and tendered his vote as if he held the ancient Earldom on the Roll, and over the heads of several peers who rank above his alleged new "creation in 1565;" his vote was received, while that of his opponent, John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar and Baron Garioch, was refused, though he had habitually voted as Earl of Mar, and his vote been received in spite of the individual protest of Lord Kellie. This caused vigorous protests to be lodged against Lord Kellie appearing in any way as Earl of Mar, and more or less in support of his opponent's position, signed by the Marquises of Huntly and Ailsa, the Earls of Crawford and Balcarres, Morton, and Caithness, and Lord Napier and Ettrick.

In the following summer Lord Kellie

petitioned the House of Lords to alter the Union Roll by the excision of the ancient Mar Earldom and the insertion of the alleged new one of 1565, his Lordship "not desiring a precedence nor in any manner to disturb the ranking of the peers who now have precedence over him." The petition being disregarded, the Duke of Buccleuch moved a resolution (July 9, 1877) that it should be granted; but in an unusually full House the opposition (led by the Marquis of Huntly and followed by Lords Cairns and Selborne) was so strong that his Grace withdrew. A Select Committee, to whom the matter was referred, thereon declared that though there are precedents for adding to the Union Roll (by the insertion of peerages dormant or merged in higher dignities at the time of the Union) there are none for taking a peerage off, and they refused *in toto* to accede to Lord Kellie's petition. Hence the ancient dignity remains as ever on the Roll as "older than, and different from, that which according to the Resolution in 1875 was created in 1565" (using the words of the Select Committee).

Whatever position the alleged new title of 1565 may assume, every antiquary will rejoice that it is independent of the ancient and only Earldom of Mar known to Scottish history and fame, inherited in 1866, and still, by the law of Scotland, possessed by John Francis Erskine, the undisputed heir-general of the Earls restored in 1565 and 1824, and *next of kin* of his uncle Lord Mar, who died in 1866, and who since the death of his mother, Lady Frances, in 1842, was universally regarded as his uncle's heir, and whose position remains *untouched*.

The opinions expressed by a Committee of Privileges as to the ancient Mar dignity being "extinct" seem to have no legal significance, and the Resolution of 1875 (which is in any degree binding) did not even allude to the old Earldom, or to Lord Kellie's opponent who claimed nothing. It is indisputable that (as held by Lord Brougham, 1832) "titles of honour cannot be taken away except by express words in an Act of Parliament." Lords Cairns and Chelmsford stated in the House of Lords (1876) "An opinion of a Committee of Privilege is not a judgment." Further, "The Resolutions of the House of Lords in claims to dignities

are not judgments in any sense of the word ; the Lords have no jurisdiction, and do not pronounce any judgment, but merely certify their *opinion* ; the Crown is in no case absolutely bound by the Resolution, but may refer the case again to the House or elsewhere." —("Cruise on Dignities.")

A "claim" to a peerage can be made solely by *petition to the Crown* ; and the only claim, as the Attorney-General on behalf of the Queen observed, was made by Lord Kellie, who was throughout styled "the Claimant," while his opponent was termed "the opposing Petitioner," and as his counsel maintained to the end, *claimed nothing* : his petition and "case" in opposition to Lord Kellie were *received*, and were for years before the House as those of a Peer ; and when, in 1869, Lord Kellie sought to annul his vote which had caused a "tie" at the general election between two Peers, the House of Lords refused to interfere, and the validity of his vote as a Peer necessitated a fresh election. By the official "minutes" of these proceedings, he is described as a Peer, and his position has, as shown above, been in no way legally affected by the Resolution of 1875, that a new title was "created in 1565." This has been clearly admitted by the Select Committee and by several Peers in the House in 1877 and 1879. Lord Selborne stated, "The House in 1875 did not say the old Earldom was extinct;" Lord Cairns remarked, "We must be careful not to go beyond what was done in 1875;" while Lord Mansfield maintained that "he [John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar] still retains his Earldom of Mar, and every Scottish Peer is in exactly the same position." Neither law nor custom demand that a Scotch Peer should make a formal claim for what he already possesses, and while neither Lord Kellie nor any other opponent lays claim to the ancient Earldom of Mar, restored through female succession in 1565 and 1824, such action taken by Lord Mar would be unique and irregular, and would clearly necessitate other Scotch Peers, now in full enjoyment of their dignities, adopting a similar course, which is both unprecedented and unconstitutional.

As these facts become more widely known, the greater is the feeling against the "Resolution" and "Order" of 1875, by which Lord

Kellie has been suffered to appropriate a place and position to which by their very words he clearly has no right.

At the last election at Holyrood, in March, 1879, vigorous protests were sent by Lords Huntly, Crawford and Balcarres, Galloway, Mansfield, Stair, Caithness, Arbuthnott, Strathallan, and Blantyre, in longer or shorter terms "against the Earl of Kellie answering to the title of Earl of Mar by a creation of 1565, which is not on the Roll of Scotch Peers," adding that "John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar, is in exactly the same position as every other Scotch Peer, in no way affected by the decision of 1875, and hence he is now *de jure* and *de facto* by the laws of Scotland, reserved inviolate by the Treaty of Union, the actual tenant of the ancient and only Earldom of Mar on the Peerage Roll of Scotland," and they further protested "against his being at any time and in any way denied the rights and dignities he inherits as representative and holder of the said ancient Earldom."

HARRINGTON BEAUMONT.



Notes on some Northern Minsters.

(Continued from page 117.)

JORVAULX ABBEY



S familiar through its Prior to the readers of "Ivanhoe," and who has not read it? In the vale of the Ure or Yore the folk still call it "Jorvaulx," but in other parts of Yorkshire (Rievaulx being mutilated into Rivers) it is still pronounced, "Gervayes. Oon off the fayrest chyrches that I have seen," so wrote Sir Arthur Darley to the "Lord Protector," Oliver Cromwell, "ffayr medooze and the ryver runnyng by ytt, and a grett demayne of themost best pasterre thatt schold be in Yngland, ffor ssurly the breed off Gervayes ffor horses was the tryed breed in the northe." The visitors, minions of a king without pity or remorse, and careless of beauty and religion alike, stript off the lead and stacked it for sale ; and so the glorious church stood during the long winter till the spring opened the roads and summer made

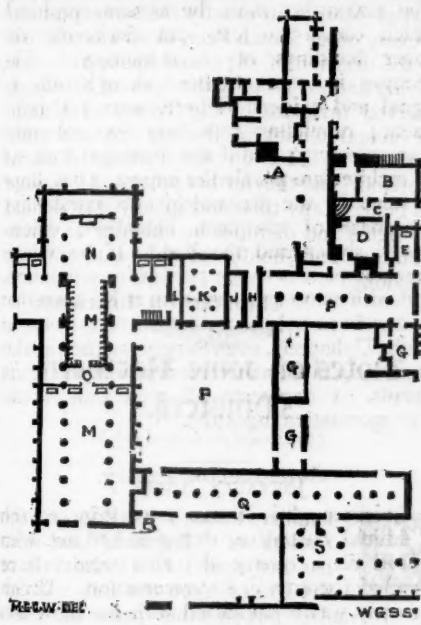
them passable. Then the spoilers returned, and, carting away the stone as though it had been only a quarry, laid the minster even with the ground, so that now it seems like the lines of an architect's plan that was never completed, until the eye lights on the moulderings effigy in the midst of the crossing; the basement of an altar in the southern arm, and one actually standing in the north wing, which needs only pall and frontal to serve again for the holy office. I do not remember another instance of the kind. The doorway

Combe, Ford, and Cleeve have exceptionally a covered cloister, which, it must be remarked, is of late Perpendicular date. It is therefore quite possible that the undercrofts on the west side of Jorvaux, Fountains, and Kirkstall, may have furnished accommodation for the occupations otherwise carried on in the closed cloister of other orders. At Neath the range is broken by a gate-house, and at Byland and Beaulieu, where there are carrels (seats) in the nave wall, a narrow slype divided it from the west wall of the garth, and therefore are not in conflict with this suggestion.

The mass of buildings eastward of the dormitory requires very careful inspection. The position of the enormous kitchen with three fire-places is very unusual; but it has a parallel at Finchale, a Benedictine house; and the accommodation must have exceeded the needs of the infirmary, and supplied a guest-house for monks of the Order and other Religious on their journeys. An eastern chapel opening from the common house has only one parallel—viz., at Westminster, where it was disused in the 14th century, or perhaps at an earlier date. Here it may have been used for an early mass attended by the lay brothers, before going out to their field work. A holy water stoup is also a rare, probably an unprecedented, feature in a slype. The explanation may be found in the surmise that, as in other abbeys of the Order, the stairs used in the daytime for going up to the dormitory were originally placed in it. Unfortunately the refectory has been wholly swept away, so that we have no grounds for determining its position; whether, as in some exceptional instances, parallel to the church, or, according to the normal precedent, at right angles to it. The indications point to the former position. The site is kept in admirable order. It was laid open in 1805 by the agent of the Marquis of Ailesbury, when the happy discovery of the base of a pillar, which had been mistaken for a mill stone, but resisted all efforts to uproot it, led to a regular disinterment of the remaining buried footstalls.

FINCHALE.

The road from Durham to Finchale is monotonous and dull after the glories of the



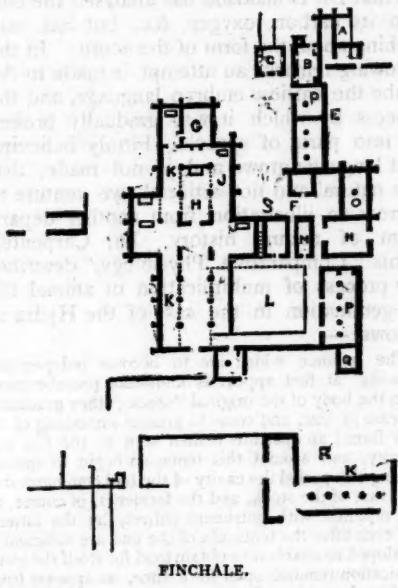
A Infirmary
B Guest House
C Stairs
D Kitchen
E Chapel
F Dormitory
G Refectory, etc.
H Slype
I Parlour
K Chapter House
L Sacristy
M Nave, Choir, &c.
N Presbytery
O Rood Screen
P Garth
Q Cellarer's Hall
R Guests' Entry
S Gong, etc.

in the south wall of the presbytery is not of common occurrence in a Cistercian abbey. The entry at the south-west corner of the nave, used by guests, bears correspondence to a similar arrangement at Beaulieu, Tintern, Byland, and Netley.

It is a well-ascertained fact that the Cistercian cloister normally was only provided with a pentice roof over its alleys, although

"city on a hill," and those winding wooded walks, which add to the beauty of its famous river. But the site of the abbey is very fine ; it stands on a slight eminence above a curve of the Wear, thickly shadowed by trees as it sweeps swiftly along its way to S. Cuthbert's home. But it is in a most miserable condition, since the decease of the S. Godric's Association some years since ; and the troops of rough and irrepressible holiday makers from the pits are alleged to be the cause why it is not duly and decently fenced in. Kirk-

aisles of the choir and nave, in times of necessity, which supervened even in the course of rebuilding, and a patchwork appearance was the inevitable consequence. As at Joraulx, the mass of buildings eastward and westward of the cloister forms the most important feature in the arrangement. When we have determined the position of the infirmary and its adjuncts, these portions still present every stimulant to inquiry and suggestion, only, I fear, in some degree, to thwart, foil, and provoke the investigator. The endeavour must be always empirical, which essays to map out decisively the lesser buildings of a monastery. The changes in most houses, though not so signal and evident as here, were not infrequent ; rebuilding was only less common than recasting ; and if the interwoven phases of architecture puzzle the expert, what hope remains for the archæologist in unravelling the maze of chequers, chambers, offices, alleys, slypes, and the like ? If he makes the attempt, it is at the peril of his reputation, and with some ugly suspicion at his heart that he has been only hazarding mere guesses at truth. Unhappily, even Surveys are not a whit more helpful than Inventories in such minute details. I deprecate all such vain labour and speculative ingenuity.



A Prior's Lodge	G Lady Chapel	N Common House
B Guest House	H Choir	O Gong
C Douglas Tower	J Aisle	P Refectory
D Kitchen	K Aisle	R Guest House
E Infirmary	L Garth	S Chapter House
F Slype	M Parlour	

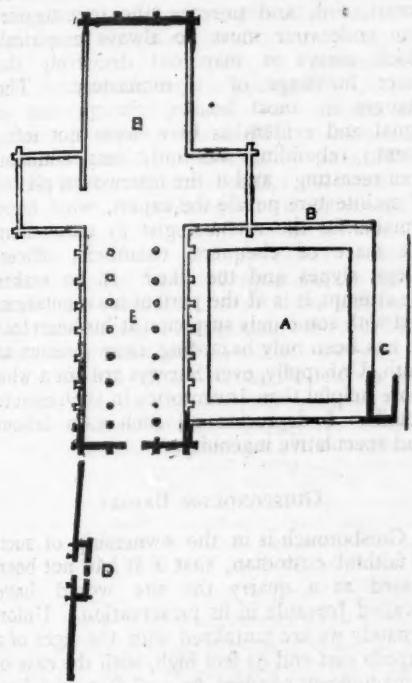
stall, near Leeds, used to be the scene of similar disgraceful riot ; but I am told, what I hope is now fact, that proper restrictions are employed to prevent its recurrence. No sign of any similar precaution is visible at this place.

The remains here are considerable, and afford a curious instance of enforced economy on the part of the Benedictines. It was the hand of the monk which pulled down the chapel of the transept and the

GUISBOROUGH PRIORY.

Guisborough is in the ownership of such a faithful custodian, that if it had not been leased as a quarry the site would have rivalled Joraulx in its preservation. Unfortunately we are tantalised with the sight of a superb east end 92 feet high, with the case of a magnificent window, 60×28 feet, and fragments of rich tracery which once formed the termination of a vista measuring 367×68 feet, and equal, within a few feet, to the cathedrals of Exeter, Worcester, and Lichfield. Indeed, amongst all the famous abbeys of England, Bury St. Edmund's, Abingdon, Glastonbury, and St. Alban's only surpassed it in size. Green turf now covers the place where its ancient glories stood, and it required the labour of fifty men, who were out of employment, during two successive springs to clear away the mounds and groves of walnut-trees. This is a noble lesson to others in philan-

thropy and reverence for holy sites. A portion of a gateway of the twelfth century, and the fragment of a later undercroft connected with the refectory are the only remains of the conventional buildings. The havoc has been as complete as at Tewkesbury. The superb tomb of the Bruce, who was the founder, has been rudely broken up, the sides with knights on sentinel, and prelates in meditation line the porch of the parish



A Garth
B Site of Chapter House, &c. C Refectory
D Gate House

church ; the upper slab of marble forms the "table" of the altar ; one end representing the King of Scots has disappeared ; but the corresponding part, showing the Blessed Virgin surrounded by Austin Canons in surplice and cope, has been recovered from a distant place to which it had been removed.

(To be continued.)

The Origin of Language by Gemmation.

N speaking of the origin of language, we must distinguish between its historical and essential or metaphysical origin. When Dr. Donaldson, in his "New Cratylus," analyses language into "pronominal elements," he gives us the ultimate atoms rather than the embryo form. Taking the comparison of an oak, we might say that Dr. Donaldson has analysed the oak into its carbon, oxygen, &c., but has said nothing about the form of the acorn. In the following remarks an attempt is made to describe the earliest embryo language, and the process by which it was gradually broken up into parts of speech. Firmly believing that language grows and is not made, that it is natural and not artificial, we venture to borrow an illustration from another department of natural history. Dr. Carpenter, in his "Comparative Physiology," describes the process of multiplication of animal life by gemmation in the case of the Hydra as follows :—

The gemme which are to become independent "zoids" at first appear as knob-like protuberances from the body of the original "stock;" they gradually increase in size, and come to present something of its own form ; an aperture is then seen at the free extremity, and around this tentacula begin to sprout. During this period the cavity of the bud communicates with that of the stock, and the former is, of course, at first supplied with nutriment entirely by the latter ; and even after the tentacula of the bud are sufficiently developed to enable it to obtain food for itself the communication remains open for a time, as appears from the fact that either of the stomachs is distended when the other is fed. As the bud advances towards completeness, however, the aperture contracts, and is at last obliterated ; the stalk itself, by which it is attached, gradually becomes more slender, and is at last broken by any slight effort on the part of either the Hydra or the Gemma ; and the latter thus set free henceforth leads a life of entire independence.

The observation of Mr. Reid* is well worth the attention of philologists no less than of mental philosophers.

If we could obtain a full and distinct history of all that hath passed in the mind of a child from the beginning of life and sensation till it grows up to the use of reason—how its infant faculties began to work, and how they brought forth and ripened all the various

* Reid on the "Intellectual Power of Man," quoted by Miss Edgeworth in her "Parents' Assistant."

notions, opinions, and sentiments which we find in ourselves when we come to be capable of reflection—this would be a treasure of natural history, which would probably give more light to the human faculties than all the systems of philosophers about them since the beginning of the world.

Just in the same way, as it appears to us, primary cries grow and develop offshoots which become independent cries or words. Much has been said by philologists, especially by Horne Tooke, about the mutilation and contraction of words. But antecedent to all mutilation and contraction there must have been growth, and, if we may use such a word, protraction. The order must have been simple cries—protraction into complex cries—analysis into words, *i.e.*, articulation. We will illustrate this by undoubted facts in the history of language in our own times. We have adopted from the Greek the termination “ism” to imply sect or denomination. We talk of Calvinism, Mohammedanism, Eclecticism, Mesmerism, &c., and then we sometimes add, or any other “ism.” “Ism” has budded off into an independent vocable. Again, we hear of anthropology, conchology, geology, &c., until the termination or bud “-ology” assumes in our ears an independent power of its own, a definite significance; and we speak of the “ologies,” and coin a word “sociology,” utterly regardless of anything but the dictates of linguistic instinct.

Once more, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, &c., when associated with the fair sex, convey the notion of young-ladyhood, until that heyday of girlhood comes to be represented by “Miss in her teens.” Now, this germinating power, which we see even an effete old language has not quite lost, we hold was strong and vigorous when Nature once

put forth her power
About the opening of the flower.

Starting from the above examples as a basis, we would claim others, which, if not clear proofs, are, at any rate, illustrations of our doctrine. In the words “mine,” “thine,” “hish,” “yourn,” “ourn,” we find “n” representing possession. The same is found in cognate dialects—French and German. We know that “mine” comes to be pronounced “mi-un” = my own; hence we suggest that we have affiliated “own” upon the possessive pronoun.

So with the “s” of the possessive case.

Surely the “s” is an inflection, the “s” of the declension most common in Latin and Greek, not a contraction of the pronoun “his,” for it marks the possessive for feminine as well as for masculine nouns.

We attempt another illustration. We say “Desirable,” “Movable,” “Lovable”—the “able” being evidently analogous to the -abilis or -ibilis of the Latin, “Amabilis,” “Mobilis,” &c. Now, there is no word in Latin for “able” at all like “abilis” or “ibilis.” Whence, then, comes the “able” in English, except as an offshoot—a development of a termination?

Let us introduce a few illustrations from the classics:—

Didomi.	Dido-omi.	A-giver-am-I.
Tithemi.	Tithe-ami.	A-putter-am-I.
Histemi.	Histe-ami.	A-setter-am-I.

Then by force of generalisation.

-omi	}	or eimi	am-I
-ami			

Now, we are aware that this is just reversing the order of the common Theory—which we will state in the words of a great authority.

Gesenius, in the Hebrew Grammar, speaking of the inflections, has the following:—

The inflection of the Preterite in respect to person, number, and gender, is effected by the addition of fragments of the personal pronouns (affirmatives) to the end of the ground-form. . . .

In the Indo-Germanic tongues the inflection by persons originated in the same manner, by appending pronominal forms, as is shown in Sanskrit and Greek—*e.g.*, from the stem *as* (to be), Sanskrit *asmi*, *eimi*, Doric *emmi* for *esmi*, *I am*, where the ending *mi* belongs to *moi* and *me*; Sanskrit *asi*, Doric *essi*, *thou art*, where *si* is nearly equal to *su*; Sanskrit *asti*, *esti*, *he is*, where it corresponds to the pronoun *to*, &c.

Now, we venture to suggest that the process has been just the reverse of this. We believe that the pronouns are a development of the inflecting organisms budded off from the parent stock, emphasised into independent vocables. In support of this, we submit the following argument:—1. If the inflections are fragments of pronouns, whence come the pronouns themselves? What origin can we ascribe to the pronoun? 2. If agglutination were the process by which inflection has been formed, we might reasonably expect that later languages and dialects would exhibit the greater number of elements agglutinated to the stock words, whereas the very reverse is the fact. The Hebrew verb involves not only the

person of the subject, as the Greek and Latin, but of the object also. "I-have-killed-him," "Thou-hast-killed-them," "He-has-killed-her," &c., being all one word. 3. The whole tendency of language, as we know it in historical times, is analytic, and not synthetic.

It is the tendency of modern language to find a separate name for each separate thing, to work free of complex names. It is a well-known dictum in the schools, that in Logic there is no verb—that is to say, that for purposes of exact thought we must resolve the bundle of ideas expressed by the verb or time-word and take the ideas separately. The farther we get back in the history of language the more complex forms do we find, until we may fairly conjecture that originally the whole sentence was a single utterance, like the cry of the parrot—"Give-poll-a-bit," and this utterance was by the generalising power of the rational mind articulated or analysed into parts, which parts are ever being again subdivided into simple elements, or, to employ the physiological metaphor, budded off into independent organisms.

At any rate, it seems clear that many inflections, or rather modifications, of the root are in themselves utterly insignificant—that is to say, not suffixes or affirmatives, of remnants of added vocables; but modifications proper—as, for examples, blue, bluish, red, reddish. We have never heard any one attempt to show the termination—ish, to be a mutilated vocable suffixed. Or such terminations—ment, in banishment—ness, in goodness; can they be referred to any distinct independent origin? Are they not rather instinctive modifications of the root? Moreover, we have within the history of literature examples of words that have grown quite as certainly as we have, of words that have been chipped and contracted. Words may in many respects be like human works of art—especially the current coin of the realm, subject to continual diminution; but, on the other hand, they are in other respects no less like the works of Nature, growing and expanding from little to great, from simple to complex.

Let us begin again from another point of view. Let us suppose the first "rational animals" beginning to converse, and in this

inquiry we get some guidance from the incipient rationality of the child, and the approximation to rationality in the parrot, and dog, and other intelligent brutes.

A parrot can be taught to say, "Give-Poll-a-bit," or "I-think-the-more;" but these are simple utterances, *i.e.*, utterances of one undivided, unanalysed feeling, bearing the same relation to language proper that a picture or statue does to a written description of the same subject. The sentence in the mouth of a parrot is as simple and inarticulate as the imperative "Go" in the mouth of a rational being. A parrot might be taught to utter, "Give-me-some-more," "I-think-the-more," "The-more-I-have-the-more-I-want;" but it requires reason to analyse these sentences, and to pick out the word "more"—to identify it with a simple idea, and so to make a general name of it.

A dog employs different cries to represent different feelings; the growl, the bark, the whine contain the matter of language, but want the spirit by which simple cries germinate or bud off general names. No doubt the growl, the bark, and the whine, when applied to the same object—as, for example, the dog's master—have some one shade of modification in common. That shade of modification to the rational mind would become a name—"Master."

Let us take the case of a rational mind to which had been introduced an apple by the means of four senses, seeing, touching, smelling, tasting. The grunt of approval in a pig becomes a quadruple cry in a rational animal:

I-see-apple.
I-touch-apple.
I-smell-apple.
I-taste-apple.*

Then *vi rationis*, because it is a rational mind belonging to an "articulate-speaking man," "apple" is budded off into an independent word, to be applied to the same object under any other circumstances. Let us suppose a child saying, "Thes," Put thou, "Dos," Give thou, "Tithes," Thou puttest, "Didos," Thou givest, that is instinctively using a similar element in the cry (in this

* Professor Earle, in his "English Grammar," ventures as far as the "seeming paradox" that the sentence is the raw material of the verb.

case "s") to express a similar element in the feeling. Then by generalisation this common element, the "s," is budded off into "su," Thou.

Why the human mind should take one inflectional form rather than another we can no more determine than why a dog should growl when he is angry, why a man should shake his head when he means to deny, why he should nod when he means to assent. It is true that horizontal lines convey the impression of unfixedness, and vertical of fixity; but why? We are not attempting to discuss all the causes at work that have made any given language such as it is. There may be a thousand modifying influences at work, climate especially; for we suppose it would have been impossible for an Athenian to have retained his pure Attic accent in the fogs and mists of Iceland. We do not deny the processes of combination, contraction, and substitution; but we contend that language owes its origin mainly to a natural growth, an instinctive development of independent organisms, which we venture to compare to the reproduction of the zoophytes by gemmation.

R. HENNIKER.

Expenditure of Edward III.

By Sir JAMES H. RAMSAY, Bart.



THE subjoined extracts from the public records of the reign of Edward III. having been made for the purposes of a work which could not reproduce them *in extenso*, it has been thought well to offer them to the public through the columns of THE ANTIQUARY. No apology need be offered for the publication of these interesting statistics, which have never appeared in print except in the case of the Issue Rolls of the 44th year, which were printed by Mr. Francis Devon, late of the Record Office. The student perhaps should be warned that the Issue and Receipt Rolls for the entire reign of Edward III. were arranged in wrong order by Mr. Devon. Edward III. was crowned on the 1st February, 1327, during the currency of a Michaelmas term; the receipts and expenditure for the rest of that term were therefore entered as

of Michaelmas term—Michaelmas term in the first year—in strictness, perhaps, Michaelmas term *ending* in the first year. The ensuing term was Easter in the first year; and the term after that became Michaelmas in the second year, or Michaelmas ending in the second year. Mr. Devon, assuming that Easter in the first year must precede Michaelmas in the first year, began the series with the Roll for the former term, continuing with that for the latter term, and so on, first Easter and then Michaelmas throughout the reign; the result being that no account was given of the expenditure from February to Easter, 1327, while a Roll was offered for Michaelmas, 1377, months after Edward III. was dead. This mistake affects the chronology of all the extracts from the Michaelmas Rolls printed by Mr. Devon, and also the entire Roll of Michaelmas 44 printed by him. The reader will be struck with the extraordinary fluctuations of an expenditure which could vary from 10,000*l.* or 11,000*l.* to 154,000*l.* in the half-year. In substance, peace or war made all the difference, but there was also a general tendency towards increased expenditure as the reign went on. The receipts apparently varied as much as the expenditure; wherever the totals of the Receipt Rolls have been noted they have been found to approximate closely to those of the corresponding Issue Rolls; and this, in fact, was a matter of necessity in those days of "hard" money, where the disbursements were limited by the amount of cash which in one way or another could be made available for the purposes of the Exchequer. Entries of payments are frequently found cancelled by reason of the subsequent restitution of the tallies for payment tendered to the creditors. These "restored" tallies appear to have been dishonoured drafts, brought back to the Exchequer because the persons on whom they were drawn had refused to cash them.

The expenditure for the first term, or rather half-term of the reign (7 February—18 April, 1327), is large—viz., 44,022*l.*, the amount being swelled by payments made for the expenses of Queen Isabella's descent on England. The half-yearly amounts then run from 10,000*l.* to 21,000*l.* till we come to Michaelmas 1331-32, when

the total rises to 59,776*l.* 9*s.* 9*½d.*; the amount being probably due to preparations for war with Scotland, and the funds being doubtless provided by the Bardi, Peruzzi, and other merchants, as the king's revenue at that time did not amount to anything like that sum. The expenditure again fluctuates between 17,000*l.* and 73,000*l.* per term, till we come to Easter, 1337, and Michaelmas, 1337-38, when the totals sprung up to 137,000*l.* and 130,000*l.* These enormous sums—which were only reached twice again during the reign—were due to reckless subsidies to Flemish and German auxiliaries, and other preparations for the war with France, which may be said to have begun in July, 1338; the war with Scotland still continuing. By this time the king's revenues had largely increased through the liberality of Parliament; but a very considerable proportion of the money spent must have been derived from the loans, the non-payment of which involved the Florentine merchants in general bankruptcy in January, 1345.* The expenditure again fluctuates in the same strange way from 7,000*l.* to 93,000*l.* which was the sum spent in Michaelmas term 1342-43. Of this sum 65,000*l.* was spent in one week—the week ending 19th October, 1342—61,000*l.* being taken out for the king's expedition to Brittany. This money was found by William de la Pole and Company. The item does not appear in the corresponding place on the Receipt Roll, therefore we cannot say whether the money was repaid or not; but, in general, the king's practice appears to have been to repay the home loans, which were usually of moderate amount, but not the foreign loans, which were usually of large amount. 102,000*l.* was the sum spent in the term, Michaelmas, 1345-46, the term preceding the Crécy campaign. For the next eight years the average must be struck somewhere between 37,000*l.* and 87,000*l.* In Easter term, 1355, offensive and defensive measures in Gascony, Picardy, Scotland, and the home coasts, bring up the amount to 136,000*l.* The climax is reached in the summer of 1369, when the preparations for the renewed war with France, after the rupture of the peace of Bretigny, produce an

* See Stubbs' "Const. Hist." ii. 397, citing J. Villani.

expenditure for Easter term of 154,000*l.* Down to Michaelmas, 1375, the annual totals continue very heavy.

Where the totals are given in exact figures, the sums are those found added up at the ends of the Rolls. Where the totals are given in round numbers the totals are wanting on the Rolls, and the sums given are the produce of the daily or weekly totals found on the Rolls, without the shillings and pence; the round numbers therefore are always under the mark.

The details of the expenditure of the 44th year will be examined with interest. That year was selected because the Rolls were in print. The expenditure was heavy, but not of the heaviest, the amount having been exceeded in eleven other years. If we blend the two terminal totals, the reader will see that out of a grand total of 149,261*l.* war accounts for 87,866*l.* public works (without fortifications) take 2373*l.*, and the king for his private unvouched expenditure 8566*l.* Edward III. was in the habit of drawing large sums in this manner, sometimes going down in person to the Exchequer to see the money duly told out by the chancellor and treasurer. On the 24th May, 1368, he drew 19,000*l.* in this manner, the money being stated to be part of King John's ransom or "finance." It will be seen that the Royal household absorbs four times as much as all the rest of the public service. As a further instance of the king's extravagance, we may take the immense sum paid for the possession of Hugh de Chatillon, one of the French king's captains, who had been taken prisoner in the autumn of 1369 by a private knight.

The results exhibited by the analysis of the receipts for the twentieth year are not less curious. The year is one of the heaviest available, the Receipt Rolls for some of the heaviest years being defective; and it is a fairly typical year, as the Crown was in the enjoyment of all, or nearly all, the regular revenues it ever possessed during this reign. The Customs were at their highest, or nearly so; the wool duty was at 40*s.* the sack, besides the "Old Custom" of 6*s.* 8*d.*; the dues on general merchandise were at the rates established in 1322 by Ed. II., and confirmed by Ed. III. in 1328.* The King

* See Stubbs' "Const. Hist." ii. 525, 527.

had obtained a grant from Parliament in June, 1344, of a "fifteenth" from the counties and a "tenth" from the boroughs, for two years; with a grant from the clergy in convocation of a "tenth" for three years: these were the regular grants asked for in times of pressure, and few higher grants were ever made. The revenues of the "Priors Alien," *i.e.*, the monastic endowments attached to foreign houses, had been impounded in 1338 or 1339. If we blend the totals for the two terms, we get a grand total for the financial year from Michaelmas, 1345, to Michaelmas, 1346, of 158,590*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* Of this sum the old landed and feudal revenues of the Crown only produce 73*60l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; even if we add the two cognate heads of "Fines" and "Vacant Sees," the total is still under 10,000*l.*; the receipts from the Mint and Exchange Offices at the Tower, and the dues of the Court of Chancery, add little more than 2000*l.*; the "Sundries" are practically made up of repayments of cash advances made from the Exchequer to favoured individuals, and might really be struck out from both sides of the account. For the huge balance of 133,000*l.* the King is dependent on Parliamentary taxation or loans; and accordingly the grants of Parliament and Convocation (including Customs) supply 75,000*l.*, the ultimate deficit of 58,000*l.* being made up by hand-to-mouth borrowing.

The proportion contributed by the clergy is very striking—24,410*l.*, or, with vacant sees, 25,327*l.*, as against 28,682*l.*, which is the amount of the direct contributions of all the laity. The amount of the clerical tenth corresponds with the anticipations we should have formed from previous calculations;* but the amount of the lay subsidy does not. In the eighth year of the reign it was arranged that the fifteenths and tenths should be levied at the same rates as in the previous year: those same rates of assessment were retained all through the reign, and the contributions therefore became fixed amounts.† But the Subsidy Roll of the forty-seventh year, printed by Mr. Topham, in the "Archæologia," gives the amount, without Chester and Durham, as 38,170*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*‡ We cannot offer any explanation of the discrepancy; but even

* See Stubbs' "Const. Hist." ii. 549.

† See "Rot. Parl." ii. 371.

‡ Vol. vii. 338.

assuming that the highest figure gives the more correct amount, the total legitimate revenues of the Crown, ordinary and extraordinary, would amount to only 110,000*l.* for the whole year, or 55,000*l.* for the half year, so that whatever more was spent, and the amounts overspent were enormous, must, apart from accidental windfalls, have been procured by either oppression or dishonesty. It will be seen that in the expenditure of the forty-fourth year, out of a total not much below the total of the receipts for the twentieth year, the "loans repaid" stand for only 12,249*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, as against 58,066*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* borrowed on the other side of the account. The analysis of the items has not been found free of difficulty; a margin of allowance for errors must be claimed, but the results are believed to be substantially correct:—

TABLE I.

Issue Rolls, Ed. III. (Partly from the Pell Rolls, partly from the Auditor's Rolls, in the Record Office).

Year of reign.	A.D.	Term.	Amount.
1	1327	{ Michaelmas (7) Feb. - 18 Apr. } Easter (Easter) to Mich. 1327. } Michaelmas.	£44,022 0 0
—	1327	20,479 7 7	
2	1327-8	{ Mich. 1327 to Easter, 1328. } Easter	17,290 15 4 <i>½</i>
—	1328	Easter	16,471 10 2 <i>½</i>
3	1328-9	Mich. . . .	18,179 5 7
—	1329	Easter	21,249 0 6
4	1329-30	Mich. . . .	15,516 8 9 <i>½</i>
—	1330	Easter	18,085 11 6 <i>½</i>
5	1330-1	{ Mich. (no To- tals, weekly or daily.) Easter	—
—	1331	Easter	17,074 5 2
6	1331-2	Mich. . . .	59,776 9 9 <i>½</i>
—	1332	Easter	10,572 8 7
7	1332-3	Mich. . . .	26,036 16 9 <i>½</i>
—	1333	Easter	22,817 10 8
8	1333-4	Mich. . . .	28,602 10 10 <i>½</i>
—	1334	Easter	17,330 16 9 <i>½</i>
9	1334-5	Mich. . . .	56,120 14 0 <i>½</i>
—	1335	Easter	53,207 5 5 <i>½</i>
10	1335-6	Mich. . . .	47,061 0 0
—	1336	Easter	73,762 0 0
11	1336-7	Mich. . . .	39,611 0 0
—	1337	Easter	137,641 19 2 <i>½</i>
12	1337-8	Mich. . . .	130,094 3 5
—	1338	Easter	35,187 5 6
13	1338-9	Mich. . . .	37,627 14 4 <i>½</i>
—	1339	Easter	40,129 3 2 <i>½</i>
14	1339-40	Mich. . . .	61,171 16 0 <i>½</i>
—	1340	{ Easter. (Rolls defective.) Mich. . . .	—
15	1340-1	Mich. . . .	7,522 0 0

TABLE I.—(continued.)

Year of reign. A.D.	Term.	Amount.
15 1341	Easter.	£11,206 0 0
16 1341-2	Mich.	36,885 0 0
— 1342	Easter.	58,305 0 0
17 1342-3	Mich.	93,382 0 0
— 1343	Easter.	31,670 0 0
18 1343-4	Mich.	47,141 0 0
— 1344	Easter.	26,101 0 0
19 1344-5	Mich.	48,946 0 0
— 1345	Easter. (No Roll.)	102,613 0 7
20 1345-6	Mich.	54,656 18 10
— 1346	Easter. (No Roll.)	87,518 5 8
21 1346-7	Mich.	59,412 16 4
— 1347	Easter. (No Roll.)	51,842 7 9
22 1347-8	Mich.	47,429 3 8
— 1348	Easter.	66,465 18 10
23 1348-9	Mich.	68,493 17 34
— 1349	Easter.	51,429 3 8
24 1349-50	Mich.	71,421 6 7
— 1350	{ Easter. (Im- perfect.) }	87,902 3 0
25 1350-1	Mich.	54,656 18 11
— 1351	Easter.	62,488 8 5
26 1351-2	Mich.	45,155 14 7
— 1352	Easter.	54,509 2 7
27 1352-3	Mich.	70,090 12 3
— 1353	Easter.	37,940 19 10
28 1353-4	Mich.	86,001 7 5
— 1354	Easter.	136,101 3 1
29 1354-5	Mich.	105,592 17 6
— 1355	Easter.	62,096 13 4
30 1355-6	Mich.	40,696 5 7
— 1356	Easter. (No Roll.)	89,747 14 11
32 1357-8	Mich.	67,848 17 3
— 1358	Easter.	66,079 7 2
33 1358-9	Mich.	116,559 7 5
— 1359	Easter.	40,354 2 2
34 1359-60	Mich.	33,890 5 6
— 1360	Easter.	100,552 13 7
35 1360-1	Mich.	57,801 16 4
— 1361	Easter.	71,231 4 8
36 1361-2	Mich.	88,958 14 10
— 1362	Easter.	8,042 4 4
37 1362-3	Mich.	53,133 0 8
— 1363	Easter.	50,161 6 9
38 1363-4	Mich.	85,261 4 4
— 1364	Easter.	37,462 4 6
39 1364-5	Mich.	41,748 14 10
— 1365	Easter.	71,572 5 2
40 1365-6	Mich.	54,752 13 0
— 1366	Easter.	62,239 0 0
41 1366-7	Mich.	45,652 0 0
— 1367	Easter.	51,462 0 0
42 1367-8	Mich.	48,635 0 0
— 1368	Easter.	95,590 0 0
43 1368-9	Mich.	154,068 0 0
— 1369	Easter.	76,744 18 1
44 1369-70	Mich.	78,516 13 8
— 1370	Easter.	£76,744 18 1
45 1370-1	{ Mich. (Rolls) { incomplete.) }	1,000 13 5

TABLE I.—(continued.)

Year of reign. A.D.	Term.	Amount.
45 1371	Easter.	£35,147 0 0
46 1371-2	Mich.	18,446 18 10
— 1372	Easter.	120,353 0 0
47 1372-3	Mich.	83,466 14 5
— 1373	Easter.	116,447 0 0
48 1373-4	{ Mich. (doubt- ful, ink faded.) }	103,385 6 11
— 1374	Easter.	94,316 0 0
49 1374-5	Mich.	103,250 0 0
— 1375	Easter.	50,077 10 1
50 1375-6	Mich.	55,122 19 9
— 1376	Easter.	51,035 7 10
51 1376-7	Mich.	55,840 7 10
— 1377	{ Easter. (to 21st June.) }	38,249 8 0

TABLE II.

Analysis of Items of Expenditure in Issue Roll,
Michaelmas, 44 Edward III. (1 October, 1369 to
8 April, 1370).

1. Civil Service : including home administration ; salaries of justices, constables of castles, and other officers ; collection of taxes ; ordinary diplo- macy, &c.	£3,515 5 1
2. Household : including king's pri- vate wardrobe, and all ac- counts passed through the great wardrobe not assigned to Naval and Military Services, or any other special head.	12,284 0 9
3. Privy Purse : Money paid to the king direct, and not vouch'd under any other head of ex- penditure	4,932 18 4
4. Buildings and Works (West- minster, Queenborough, Sheerness, Eltham, Leeds, Rochester, &c.)	2,165 12 7
5. Naval and Military .	41,822 0 10
6. Gifts and Pensions : including alms and charities ; allow- ances to King's Hall, Cam- bridge ; St. Stephen's, West- minster ; Charter House, &c.	4,852 10 7
7. Loans Repaid .	870 0 0
8. Advances made from the Ex- chequer to individuals (to be repaid)	364 17 5
9. Queen Philippa's debts .	1,385 11 1
10. Price of Hugh de Chatillon— Prisoner bought from Sir Nicholas de Lovaigne .	4,510 0 0
11. Lions and Leopards at the Tower.	41 7 10
12. Sundry : including lands bought for king at Bermondsey, Ro- therhithe, and Greenwich ; Queen Philippa's Hearse, &c.	1,000 13 5

£76,744 18 1

TABLE III.

Analysis of Items of Expenditure in Issue Roll, Easter, 44 Edward III. (22 April, 1370 to 22 Sept. 1370).			
1. Civil Service, as before	£1,856	9	8 <i>1</i>
2. Household,	4,921	17	2
3. Privy Purse,	3,633	6	8
4. Buildings,	208	1	3 <i>1</i>
5. Naval and Military,	46,044	19	1 <i>1</i>
6. Pensions and Gifts,	2,378	3	3
7. Loans Repaid,	11,379	4	10 <i>1</i>
8. Advances (to be repaid),	1,509	5	7 <i>1</i>
9. Hugh de Chatillon, balance	100	0	0
10. Lions and Leopards.	33	9	0
11. Sundry	551	18	5
	£72,516 15 1<i>1</i>		

TABLE IV.

Analysis of Receipts of Michaelmas Term, 20 Edward III. (1st Oct. 1345 to 10 Apr. 1346).			
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1. Old Crown Revenues : County, burgh, and hundred farms; quit rents; forest receipts; profits of escheats, forfeitures, wardships, marriages, &c.	£5,060	7	2 <i>1</i>
2. Fines	547	2	4 <i>1</i>
3. Vacant Sees and Abbeys	775	3	6
4. Customs	6,878	7	2 <i>1</i>
5. Receipts of Hanaper in Chancery (enrolment of deeds, &c.)	269	10	2 <i>1</i>
6. Profits of Mint and Exchange Offices at Tower	1,280	3	8 <i>1</i>
7. Fifteenths and Tenthos from Counties and Boroughs voted in Parliament	27,844	6	4 <i>1</i>
8. Tenthos from Clergy voted in Convocation	14,870	18	9
9. "Priories Alien," impounded by king	2,796	19	10
10. Arrears of Wool Grants from 12th and 15th years	1,524	3	4
11. Sundry (chiefly cash advances from Exchequer repaid)	4,782	19	10 <i>1</i>
12. Loans—Home Loans repaid ultimately	£27,772	6	6
Foreign Loans not repaid	13,333	6	5
	£41,105 12 11		
	£107,735 15 3<i>1</i>		

TABLE V.

Analysis of Receipts of Easter Term, 20 Edward III. (April 25 to Sept. 20, 1346).			
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1. Old Crown Revenue	£2,299	13	4 <i>1</i>
2. Fines	499	18	11 <i>1</i>
3. Vacant Sees and Abbeys	142	15	3
4. Customs	17,670	7	11
5. Receipts of Hanaper	495	8	1
6. Exchange, &c.	171	16	11
7. Fifteenths and Tenthos	838	3	2 <i>1</i>
8. Tenthos from Clergy	5,358	2	6 <i>1</i>

TABLE V.—(continued.)

9. Priories Alien	£1,384	18	4
10. Arrears of Wool Grants	121	11	4
11. Sundry, as before	4,910	14	11
12. Loans repaid ultimately	£14,712	16	0
Ditto not repaid	2,248	10	11
	£16,961 6 11		
	£50,854 17 9		

The Siege of Colchester.

(Concluded from page 25.)

SUNDAY, July 2.—Strong guards kept that night to prevent the Besiegeds escape Northwards, we having notice of their intention.

Monday, 3, and Tuesday, 4.—Little of moment happened except a Porter, or Chamberlain, coming from the Bell, in Grace-church-street, stole into the Town, with intelligence of the Earl of Holland's raising an Army in and about London for their relief.

Wednesday, 5.—The Besieged sallied out with a strong party, commanded by Sir George Lisle, surprised our Guard at Eastbridge, and gained two Drakes, but advancing to the main Guard, were routed by Col. Whaley's Horse, commanded by Major Swallow; 19 slain on the place, the Drakes recovered, and our former ground also; Lieut.-Col. Weston, Lieut. Col. Weeks, and 80 odd Prisoners were taken, most of them sore cut for shooting poysoned bullets (20 of them died the next day). On our part we had slain Lieut. Col. Shambrooke and some others of Col. Needham's Regiment, who were engaged. Capt. Moody on our side wounded, and taken prisoner, and one Lieutenant and Ensign, and 40 private Soldiers of ours taken prisoners also.

Friday, 7.—Col. Scroop sent from the Leaguer by our General with a Regiment of Horse, to engage the Forces under the Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Holland, got into a body to raise the Siege.

Saturday, 8.—News of Col. Rossiter's routing the Pontefract Forces at Willoughby field, where 3 Troops of the Army were engaged and many of the men wounded; Col. General Sir Philip Mouneton, Major General Biron, and divers Officers of quality, taken prisoners by Col. Rossiter.

Sunday, 9.—News of the Earl of *Holland* and Duke of *Buckingham*'s being routed in *Surry*, and of the Lord *Villiers* being slain by Sir *Michael Levesey* and Major *Gibbons*, who commanded a party of Horse of the Army.

Monday, 10.—Several of the Besieged came away to us; news came this Day of the taking of 600 Horse in *Northumberland*, and of Sir *Francis Ratcliff*, Col. *Tempest*, Col. *Grey*, and other prisoners, taken by Col. *Lilburn*.

Tuesday, 11.—We had a Gunner and a Matrose shot, as they were battering St. *Mary's* steeple. News came this Day of the Earl of *Holland*'s being taken prisoner by Col. *Scoop*, and Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, and others of quality, and that Col. *Dalbeir* was slain, and their whole force dispersed at *St. Neot's*, in *Huntingdonshire*.

The 12 and 13.—Little of moment happened, only Mr. *John Ashburnham* offered in exchange for Sir *William Massam*, but not accepted; and this Day the messenger who came to Our General with a Letter of the taking of *Waymer* [Walmer] Castle, in *Kent*, took his opportunity and carried it into *Colchester*, to the Lord *Goring*, and took up arms there.

Friday, 14.—The new Battery being raised against St. *John's* from the Lord *Lucas*'s House, 2 pieces of cannon played thence, made a breach in the wall: The Soldiers entered, fell on immediately, drove the Besieged out of the first Court-yard into the Second, and thence into the Gate-house, and the same day a strong party of Horse and Foot fell upon the *Hyth* and stormed the Church, and took all the Guard therein prisoners, being about 70, and that Night we possess ourselves of the *Hyth*, and a great part of the Suburbs, which much troubled the Besieged: the *Suffolk* foot did well in this service.

Saturday, 15.—The Gate-house being a place very considerable and mighty advantageous for us, Our General resolved to storm the same, though it had a strong work before it, whereupon 6 Soldiers, for 3 shillings a piece, undertook to throw in Granadoes, and 20 men to carry ladders for half-a-crown apiece, and a commanded party of Foot to storm, led on by Major *Bescoe*; which accord-

ingly they did as soon as 8 pieces of Cannon had given fire upon the Besieged, and the Granadoes did great execution, the Ladders were placed with much advantage, the Besieged much dismayed, forced to quit their works and fly into the Gate-house, one Granadoe kindled their Magazine and blew up many of the Besieged, the rest were taken prisoners and slain: the Prisoners confess they were above a hundred in the Gate-house and work, and few of them could escape; 13 at one place were pulled out the next Day from under the rubbish. This night the Besieged endeavoured to escape with their Horse, commanded by Sir *Bernard Gascoigne*, and past the River between the *North-Bridge* and *Middle-Mill*, and had the Miller for their guide; but the Miller, when he came into the Closes, ran away, and the Pioneers after him, and our centinels giving fire, the Besieged retreated: the Suburbs were fired in 6 or 7 places, which burnt in a most dreadful manner all night long, that the town might be seen almost as well by Night as by Day, so great was the Flame. And on Sunday, the 16 other streets were set on fire, with design to consume the whole Suburbs, but by the industry of the inhabitants and Soldiers it was prevented. This Day our General had certain intelligence, that an Army of Scots under Duke *Hamilton* had invaded the Kingdom and joined the Cavaliers under *Langdale*.

Sunday, 16.—Our General sent a summons again to surrender the Town: The Lord *Goring*, Lord *Capell*, and Sir *Charles Lucas* jointly returned answer (in writing), under their hands to our General, That if the Trumpeter came any more with such a summons, they would hang him up. The conditions then offered to the Soldiers were Liberty, and Passes to go to their several homes, submitting to the authority of Parliament.

Monday, 17.—Again more houses were fired towards the North-street and other places. This Day our General had certain news brought him of the Surrender of *Pembroke* Town and Castle, *Langhorn* and *Poyer* submitting their lives to mercy.

Tuesday, 18.—Their Horse again attempted to break through towards the North, but were beaten in again.

Wednesday, 19.—Seventeen of the Besieged this day came over to us, and their Horses were all drawn this Day into the Castle-yard, and a certain number out of every Troop was chosen to be killed, and there were told in the *Castle Bailey* 700 Horse belonging to the Soldiers.

Thursday, 20.—They killed their Horses ; one Butcher ran away rather than he would do it. The Besieged at Night drew out their Horse at 12 of the clock, and afterwards at 2 of the clock in the Morning to escape, but our men were in such readiness they durst not advance.

Friday, 21.—News came of Capt. *Batten's* Revolt to the Revolted Ships, deserting the Parliament, and turning to the King.

Saturday, 22.—Several Soldiers ran from the Besieged, much complaining of their diet in Horse-flesh ; and a Trumpeter was this Day sent again to expedite the exchange of Sir *William Massam* for Mr. *Ashburnham*, but the Besieged refused it, as also to admit of the exchange of the rest of the committee, though they had Gentlemen of very good rank offered for them (quality for quality) in exchange.

Sunday, 23.—The Besieged roasted a Horse near the North-bridge, to make the Soldiers merry at the entrance with such diet ; this Day our General had intelligence of Col. *Lambert's* engagement with the *Scots*, near *Appleby* ; where above 200 *Scots* were slain, Cl. *Harri-son* and others on our part wounded.

Monday, 24.—Nothing of moment.

Tuesday, 25.—The Besieged had a hot alarm round the town about 12 at night, and a party in the meantime fired the middle Mill, with the loss of three men, and cut off a sluice, but the Fire did not take, so the design proved ineffectual at that Time ; at the same time we shot 20 Arrows (with papers of advertisement affixed) into the Town, to undeceive the Soldiers ; acquainting them with what conditions were offered them, and shall still be made good unto them, if they come out ; which coming to some of their knowledge above 200 came out by that Day 7 Night.

Wednesday, 26.—Nothing of moment.

Thursday, 27.—A Troop of Lord *Capell's* sallied out, and took 3 or 4 men, as they were working upon the Line, near St. *Botolph's*, and wounded 1 miserably, being a country Soldier and but a Spectator.

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 28, 29, and 30.—Nothing of moment.

Monday 31.—In the Night about 20 of them with Spades, 6 only having Muskets, past the first centinel as Friends, saying, they were come to make an end of the Work where they wrought the Night before, but were fired upon by the Second Guard, had a Lieutenant slain, and retreated, and took a Serjeant with them Prisoner.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.—A Cornet, Quarter-master, Corporal, and 1 Trooper came away with their Horses.

Wednesday 2, and Thursday 3.—There came several Soldiers from the Besieged, much complaining of their ill diet with Horse-flesh, and said it was attended with gentle-women in white gowns and black hoods (meaning Maggots) so that they could not eat it, and that it had brought many of them to the Flux.

Monday, 7.—Nothing of moment happened : this Day it was resolved at a full Council of War, to proceed by way of Approaches in order to a Storm.

Friday, 11.—Nothing of note. This Night 30 Houses were burnt.

Tuesday, 15.—Many Men came over this Day from the Besieged, and the poorer sort of People began to rise for want of Bread.

Wednesday, 16.—They rose in great Numbers, and came to the Lord *Goring's* Quarters, some bringing their Children starved to death, they crying out as long as Horse-flesh, Dogs, and Cats were to be had, they did not complain. This Day the Mayor of *Colchester* sent a letter to the General. That the inhabitants might come out, for that they had no provision, it being all seized by the Soldiers. Our General returned answer, He pitied their condition, but to grant that, was to make the Town hold out longer, and did not stand with his trust to permit it. This Day we had the news of the killing and dispersing of the Prince's Forces, by some Horse and Foot of the Army, commanded by Col. *Rick*, near *Deale* ; and also of the regaining of *Tinmouth* Castle by Sir *Arthur Haselrig*.

Thursday, 17.—The Lord *Goring*, Lord *Capell*, and Sir *Charles Lucas*, who before threatened to hang our Trumpeter if he came any more with a message for a Party, desired our General they might send to the King's

Forces, and if they had not relief within 20 Days, they would then Treat. Answer was returned by our General, that he hop'd in much less Time than 20 Days, to have the Town without Treaty. All things are preparing in order for a Storm.

Friday, 18.—No action but preparation for storm.

Saturday, 19.—The Besieged sent for a Treaty to surrender.

Sunday, 20.—The General returned an answer to their offer for a Treaty, That all Soldiers and Officers under the degree of a Captain (excepting such as have deserted the Army since the 10 of May last) shall have Passes to go to their several homes; and all Captains, and Superior Officers, with Lords, and Gentlemen to mercy.

Monday, 21.—The Besieged turned out of the Town in the Night, many Men, Women, and Children, but the next Morning took them in again.

Tuesday, 22.—The Besieged sent out Major *Sheffield*, one of the committee that was prisoner in *Colchester*, that they would surrender upon honourable conditions, and desired to know the meaning of the word Mercy. This Day the News of routing the *Scotch* army came, which we sent into the Town.

Here Ends their Diary.

APPENDIX.

August 25.—A Council of War was called by the Besieged, in which it was agreed to march out in two Bodies, and in a resolute manner to storm the Enemies Line, relieve themselves, or perish in the Attempt; but a mutiny arising, the design was laid aside, and a treaty for Surrender agreed upon.

August 27.—This Day Articles for and concerning the Surrender of the Town and Garrison of *Colchester* were agreed upon and signed.

August 28.—Which on this Day were duly performed in every part, and about two o'clock in the afternoon General *Fairfax* entered the Town, and after riding round the same, went to his Quarters and appointed a Council of War, which met at the *Moot Hall*; Sir *Charles Lucas*, Sir *George Lisle*, and Sir *Bernard Gascoigne* were sentenced to die; the latter was reprieved, but the two former were

Shot the same Evening on a green spot of Ground on the North side of the Castle, from whence their bodies were conveyed to St. *Giles's* Church in this Town, and there privately Interred.

Their funerals were afterwards Solemnized in a magnificent manner, on the 7th of June 1661, and about the same Time, a black marble Stone was laid over the Vault, with the following Inscription, cut in very deep and large characters.

Under this Marble ly the Bodies of the two most valiant Captains, Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, Knights, who for their eminent Loyalty to their Sovereign, were on the Sixth day of August, 1648, by the command of Thomas Fairfax, the General of the Parliament Army, in cold blood barbarously murdered.

COLCHESTER; printed and sold by W. KEVNER; by whom will shortly be published a new Edition of the History of the Siege of Colchester, by M. Carter, Quarter Master General in the King's Forces during the Siege.

It may be added that the exact spot on which Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were executed is still shown, under the northern wall of *Colchester Castle*; and that to the present day the belief is most strong, not merely that the grass does not grow—which is a fact—but that it actually refuses to grow on the place where those gallant gentlemen shed their blood *pro rege et patria*.

Sir William Guise, President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, writes to us in reference to the introductory paragraph of this paper, on page 21:—"Why should an historical event be termed 'the resistance of a *loyal town* to a body of *fanatical and unprincipled rebels*'? It is surely time that this great contest should be treated *historically*, and with the calmness and freedom from passion which a lapse of more than two hundred years most amply justifies. I am one of those—in common, I apprehend, with the great majority of thinking Englishmen—who feel thankful that that contest terminated as it did. There were great principles at stake on both sides, and neither

the one party nor the other can justly be styled *unprincipled*. No doubt both parties to that quarrel were *fanatical*, as men are apt to be who are enthusiastically united in what they believe to be a good cause."

Original Notes by Robert Burns.



R. W. McILWRAITH, of Dumfries, lately communicated to the *Edinburgh Daily Review* the following interesting facts relating to the Poet

Burns:—

"There has just turned up at Dumfries an old book which will possess considerable interest to students of the character of the Poet Burns. It is Volume VI. of 'The Works of Lawrence Sterne, M.A.', in seven volumes. (Thomas Armitage, Dublin, 1779.) It seems to have belonged at one time to Burns, and the evidence of this is to be found in several characteristic notes on the margin of the pages in the poet's own handwriting. The volume includes 'The Koran, or Life and Character and Sentiments of Tria Juncta in Uno, M.N.A., or Master of No Arts.' It contains 203 pages, and at page 146 Burns has commenced to give expression to his feelings as he read. Paragraph 166 of the text is as follows:—'I never drink; I cannot do it on equal terms with others. It costs them only one day, but me three—the first in sinning, the second in suffering, and the third in repenting.' Upon this Burns says:—'I love drinking now and then; it defecates the standing pool of thought. A man perpetually in the paroxysms and fevers of inebriety, like a half-drowned, stupid wretch condemned to labour unceasingly in water, but a now and then tribute to Bacchus is like the cold bath—bracing and invigorating.'—R. B.

I quote (adds Mr. McIlwraith) a few more paragraphs, and give the Poet's comments in inverted commas:—

169.—Free thinkers are generally those who never think at all.—"Quibble."

44 (part iii.)—St. James says—Count it all joy when you fall into divers temptations.—"Ah."

53. A lady of my acquaintance told me one day, in great joy, that she had got a parcel of the most delightful novels to read that she had ever met before. They call them Plutarch's Lives, said she. I happened, unfortunately, to inform her ladyship that they were deemed to be authentic histories, upon which her countenance fell, and she never read another line.—"Good."

53. A servant-maid I had once—her name was not Dorothy—returned home crying one day because a criminal whom she had obtained leave to go to see executed happened to get a reprieve.—"Human nature."

75. In this paragraph there are disquisitions on the inclination in the most indifferent cases to favour one side of a question more than another. Two men boxing, two horses running, two cocks fighting, two dogs snarling—even two fishwomen scolding, though all equally unknown—one will naturally take part with one or the other, we must determine ourselves.—"Whim enters deeply into the composition of human nature—particularly Genius."

95. I asked a hermit once in Italy how he could venture to live alone in a single cottage on the top of a mountain, a mile from any habitation? He replied that Providence was his very next door neighbour.—"Admirable."

16. A very curious and authentic letter has been lately brought to light, from the Queen of Scots to Elizabeth—which makes the latter's chastity not so problematical a point as general history left it to be. See the Annual Register for 1759, page 323.—"I would forgive Judas Iscariot sooner than Queen Elizabeth. He was a mercenary blackguard, she a devil, genuine, neat as imported from—Hell." This note is written in pencil, but, though faint, is quite decipherable. The phrase "genuine, neat as imported," smacks of the Excise.

125. This paragraph tells the story of Count Gleichen, who was captured by the Saracens, gained his liberty by the aid of the Sultan's daughter, obtained a dispensation from the Pope to keep two wives—his Christian and Saracenic—lived happily with them, and erected a monument over their tomb.

Query—"Is love like a suit of ribbons, that one cannot share it among womankind

without lessening the quantity each should have?" (This note also is in pencil, and is not quite so legible.)

128. It was said, very justly and refinedly, by a lady mentioned in one of Swift's letters, that in men desire begets love, and in women love begets desire.—"True."

100. A friend of mine once had conceived a particular aversion to persons who had been born with red hair. He carried this strange prejudice to an extravagant length. He used to say that he could never confide in a friend or a mistress of this complexion—for that the men were false and the women frisky. . . . "Golden locks are a sign of amorousness. The more love in a woman's composition the more soul she has." (This note, written originally in pencil, has been rewritten in ink.) "The Gowden Locks of Anna" will at once occur to many readers.

Since Burns' death, the volume, thus annotated by the Poet, has been in the possession of more than one person. It is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Dodds, chaplain of the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries.



Church Restoration with Experiences and Suggestions.

PART I.

T is a matter of congratulation that church restoration has not been overlooked among the varied subjects to be treated in the ANTIQUARY. Indeed, it is a subject of paramount importance; the most valuable of the antiquities of our country being our ancient churches, of which the nation may well be proud. It is ours to enjoy and to study these works, and to profit by all they have to teach us; it is equally our duty to uphold them lovingly, that we may hand them down to posterity intact, and especially as faithful evidences of their own history.

Apart from the grand minsters, of which we have so goodly a number, our country contains about 12,000 parish churches of old date, to all of which should be applied the proper principles of restoration.

The great revival of interest in these ancient buildings has now lasted for nearly forty years:

during this period they have received more attention and expenditure than has ever been bestowed on churches during the same period since the introduction of Christianity into our land. Yet it is but too painfully true that this lavish use of money has often inflicted irreparable injury upon many of their fabrics. Some have been so thoroughly renewed that the old work is gone! in many the so-called restoration has been more or less an injury to the ancient aspect of the building; while the sacrifice of this has been no help to those high uses to which everything else must be made subordinate. This has been attended by a waste of funds, which, if rightly laid out, would have helped forward sound church restoration in many ways.

After all these years, after all that has been spent, and all that has been done and written, a "Society for the Protection of ancient buildings" is found to be necessary, and true principles have yet to be set forth by lovers of antiquity for the use of the custodians of our ancient churches.

I do not, however, take a gloomy retrospective view of what has been done. Most of our churches that have been restored are well restored. Even in those where there are features to be regretted, there is really much that is good to call forth satisfaction—for at least the fabric has been rescued from decay for a length of years.

We may indeed well congratulate ourselves that this age should be the one above all others remarkable for the calling forth of that spirit of self-sacrifice, without which these costly works, for so high an object, could never have been accomplished. With all this, however, and while there are among our workers many who have no need to be told what are the true principles of church restoration, there are others who have but a very vague conception of the rudiments. Then, too, many of our best writers on this subject have their hands too fully occupied to give the length of time that matters of detail demand, and without which, injury must be occasioned.

We have recently seen a well-known architect called upon by his clients to construct a high-pitched roof, instead of a flat one, to an important abbey church.* Supposing the later

* We refer to that of St. Albans.

flat roof to be past repair, no plan is more faultless than to restore a roof to something like its original pitch, particularly when, as in this instance, its presence would add so much to the dignity of the building. A new Society whose object is the protection of ancient buildings, aided by some of our best-known church architects, addressed some remonstrances upon the expediency of this course, without much avail, but with much expression of opinion upon the shortcomings of the work. A few weeks only pass, when, to the surprise of many, the same Society has to make an almost similar complaint against one or two of the very architects who had aided them on the former occasion, for an almost similar treatment of another large building. Observers of these matters might have thought that the remonstrances in the first case would have rendered extra care observable, even if there were natural differences of opinion with respect to the state of repair of the superseded flat roof. Nevertheless in this very case we have testimony of the removal of an ancient string-course, without any necessity at all, for it could easily have been preserved, were the roof flat or high. We now hear that it is contemplated to destroy the fifteenth century west front, in order to erect a modern one in an earlier style. What can be thought of the knowledge of church restoration among its best professors, when this state of things prevails amongst us?

We go to one cathedral: from a distance it appears very like a new building; so large an amount of modern work has been added, while the expenditure has been unstinted. Others show screens removed, tombs taken up and shifted, roofs altered, floors relaid without regard to old slabs or other memorials, and many other works that an antiquary must deplore.

Let us then look at certain features of church restoration which are wrong and should be avoided.

Canterbury Cathedral once had a Norman west tower and a leaded spire. Both are swept away.

But it may be said, and with reason, that many years comparatively have passed since this was done. Yet this spirit of bringing all parts of an ancient church to a so-called harmony is one of the most common and the

most false principles in church restoration. In practice, however, it is more common for later work to be swept away, in order to substitute our own notions of some earlier design.

Who is there, of even limited knowledge, who cannot readily call to remembrance examples of fifteenth century windows cut out and lancets inserted, good substantial flat roofs taken off and higher ones substituted to agree with an older design, and in many cases where such works were not at all called for by the wants of the building?

Another common error shows itself in the treatment of stonework. Stonework is often found in a dilapidated state, some stones being decayed, but others not so. All is frequently removed, instead of the decayed ones only, and often many of those which are simply worn are also removed. Now a worn stone may be not at all an unsafe one, and there is no reason to object to it on account of its appearance; yet decayed and worn alike are often removed to the weakening of other parts of the work. In how many instances, even where this has not been done, has the work been subjected to a process of "combing down," with no object except to "smarten up"—as the workmen call it—the appearance of these buildings whose antiquity is their pride.

Stone tracery especially suffers from treatment of both kinds—removal and scraping. I could name a large church, where only two summers ago I saw the heads of traceried windows worked out of large solid slabs of stone taken out and discarded because one end was decayed: this decayed part, with a little loving care, could readily have been cut out and a new piece of stone inserted. As it was, leadwork with its iron bars, plastering, and face work, had to be cut through and disturbed.

Restoration often means a destruction of old work which has survived the worst period of the last century, as well as the tooth of time, to be copied in these latter days in new work: the old has disappeared to give place to a new copy.

Another error is noticeable in the treatment of woodwork. It is seldom that a beam is altogether worthless, and often many which are discarded could be spliced; old benches are capable of similar treatment.

The reglazing of windows formerly inflicted serious injury to our churches. This is now less frequently the case, since unhappily the old glass is all but gone. Better attention is now also generally given to the replacing of small fragments, but the havoc that has been made even in recent years is cause for serious regret. Much care is very requisite in the treatment of glass. Even in a church where I had taken the pains to specify how a few small fragments of stained glass were to be refixed, the glazier calmly offered them to me "for myself," and I had great difficulty to get his work altered in order to insert them.

As much injury to old stained glass has been occasioned by neglect in keeping the leadwork sound, as has ever been done by fanaticism, and the little that remains will require examination from time to time in this respect.

Religious bias—and few men in earnest are free from it—is another hindrance to correct restoration; and an old church has been not unfrequently the ground of contention for men of different schools, who for the fleeting fashion of the hour, will obliterate many marks of the past. With many, all works later than the Reformation are cast out as unworthy to remain. The Church of England has no reason to be ashamed, but far the reverse, of the last 300 years of her history. Yet the treatment of her parish churches will sometimes lead us to think that such is the general feeling.

In Mr. George Godwin's work on the "Churches of London" (1838), we have a view of an interesting little building. There is a rare Elizabethan or Jacobean font, a gallery-front of the same date, and a later reredos with the peculiarity of the seven candlesticks, separately carved in oak, above its cornice. All this has gone, and in place of the screen is (or was recently), a new and gaudy thing of modern taste, quite out of keeping with the building.

Then we must not forget that there is the reverse of this class of treatment, though the picture is equally painful.

(To be continued.)



Historic Notices of Rotherham.



R. GUEST has lately published some Historical Notices of Rotherham in a handsome folio volume,* the least merit of which is the fact that it contains upwards of 700 pages. Its introduction describes topographically and historically the appearance of the country surrounding Rotherham at the earliest period of British history. The town itself is situated at the juncture of the Don with the Rother, and on land which had once formed a portion of the Brigantine Forest; and the inhabitants of the district were among those who offered a most determined resistance to the disciplined troops of the Roman invaders.

The work is by the hand of one of the oldest of the citizens of Rotherham, who lets us know that he has already exceeded the Psalmist's "four-score" years. The list of local and neighbouring subscribers contains many of the foremost names in the district; but the character of the work entitles it to a much wider circulation. Only 300 copies of the work are struck off, of which 50 are on large paper.

It would be a fortunate day for antiquaries and archaeologists if every large and important town in England had in it so zealous, enthusiastic, and able an annalist as Mr. Guest. We use the word "annalist" designedly, for in his preface Mr. Guest modestly declines to be regarded as an "historian," asking credit for being nothing more than a "collector and compiler;" this, as he too modestly writes, "implies on my part only diligent research, instead of my aspiring to the chair of the learned historian, to which I have no claim."

We are not quite sure that we could grant this request, did we not remember that though Herodotus writes somewhat to the same effect, still everybody who delights in his "researches" is willing to concede to him the name of the "Father of History."

However, without stopping to dispute about names, let us at once say that Mr. Guest has spent several of the ripest years of his life in unearthing a large mass of valuable

* "Historic Notices of Rotherham, Ecclesiastical, Collegiate, and Civil. By John Guest, F.S.A. (Workshop: Robert White. 1879.)

manuscript documents which relate to Rotherham, and which have hitherto lain buried away in the vaults of the Record Office and of the British Museum, and in the Churchwardens' accounts of his native town. And these he has so arranged and methodized as to produce what we should decidedly call a very interesting and instructive narrative. This he commences with a brief outline of the days of the Romans in Britain, and their contests with the painted Brigantes of Yorkshire ; describing their roads and their camps, and stations on and near the Don. Next he shows us the British encampments by which the neighbourhood of Rotherham was fortified against the invaders ; and relates how after

town was made by the granting of charters establishing a market and a fair ; and he brings before us the beauty and magnificence of its parish church under the fostering care of Archbishop Rotherham, with all the state and attractiveness of a local minster. It is pleasant to learn from a writer like Mr. Guest, whose sympathies are by no means on the side of the Roman Church, that the Abbots of Rufford did not misuse the power and influence which they enjoyed as Lords of the Manor of Rotherham, but were "identified in every way with the earliest civilization of the township."

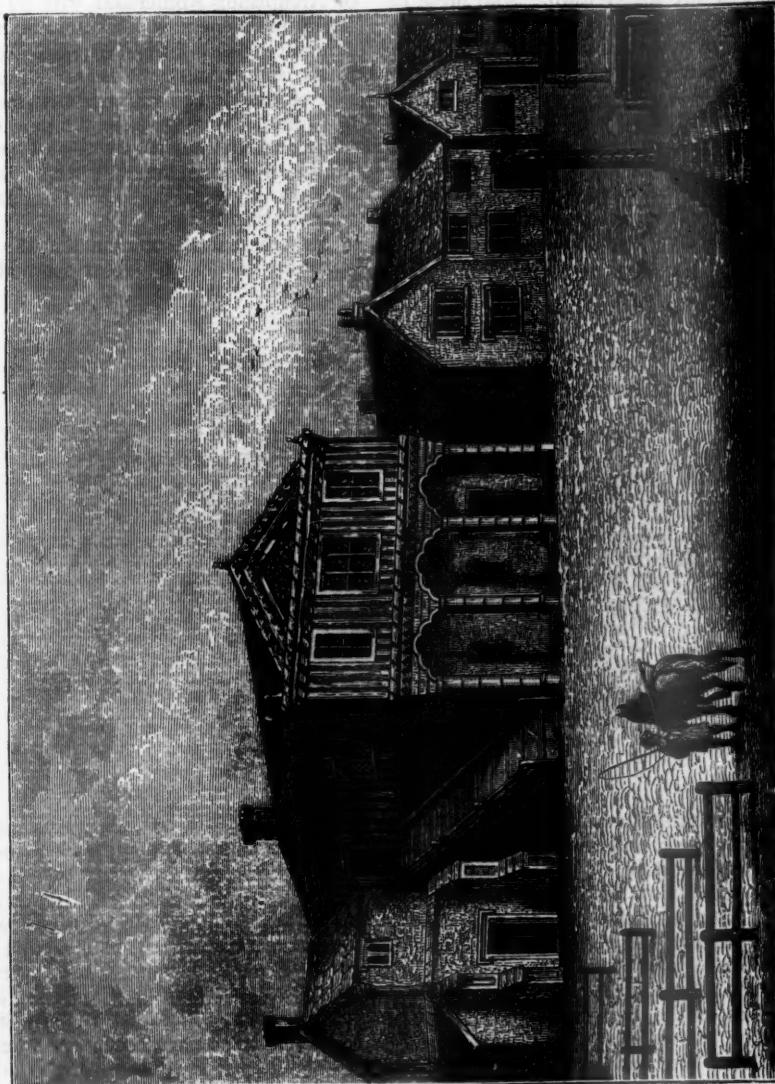
Mr. Guest is of opinion that the original structure of the church at Rotherham was



THE CHAPEL ON THE BRIDGE.

the Conquest the site of the present town was granted by the conqueror to his half-brother, the Earl of Mortain, dispossessing its Saxon owner, Acon ; how he conferred on him the Manor, with its church and its mill, with its right of pasture in the adjacent meadows, and of pannage for swine ; and how from him again the Manor passed to the De Vescis. He gives us the owners' early charters relating to the Manor, the church, and its lands, and the bestowal of the latter at the beginning of, or just before, the reign of Edward I., on the monks of the powerful Abbey of Rufford. He shows us how the next step in the growth and prosperity of the

Saxon, but that it was afterwards absorbed in a larger Norman building, to which the Abbots of Rufford and Clairvaux added in later times a Decorated nave and tower ; though he is not clearly convinced what share in the work belonged to the Abbey and what to Archbishop Rotherham. It is agreed, however, that, as it now stands, having been subjected to a restoration by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, it is a magnificent specimen of the Perpendicular style, and one of the finest parish churches in Yorkshire. The old Town Hall and Market House of Rotherham, Mr. Guest tells us, was of far more recent date than the Church, being built almost entirely



THE OLD TOWN HALL AND MARKET-PLACE.

of wood ; and there is a quaintness about the building which makes us anxious to reproduce it in our columns, as happily we are permitted to do by the courtesy of the author and publisher.

We must leave Mr. Guest to describe the other interesting parts of his town as it was four hundred years ago ; its Jesus College, —the creation of Archbishop Rotherham ;—its ancient gates, its gilds, and its “cucking stool ;” on each of which subjects our readers will find information between pages 53 and 86. His chapter on the biography of Archbishop Rotherham, the great Churchman and statesman, and the chief benefactor of his native town, is also well deserving of perusal, as a most successful attempt to rehabilitate a worthy, all but forgotten outside and away from his native Yorkshire. This chapter, we should add, is mainly taken from the MSS. of the Rev. W. Cole in the British Museum. Not less interesting are the chapters devoted by Mr. Guest to the history of the wayside Chapel on the Bridge over the Don, to the history of the Grammar School, to the details of the Parish Church, before and subsequent to its restoration ; to the Court-Baron of the Manor, to the various grants from the Crown, and to the history of Nonconformity in Rotherham. We have to thank him also for a transcript of the church register in 1538. But perhaps the very best and most valuable portion of his work is the biographical part, devoted to sketches of the lives of distinguished men who have been connected with Rotherham by birth or residence, such as Bishop Sanderson, whose portrait figures here as a large illustration, uniform with that of the Archbishop above named ; Ebenezer Elliot, the “Corn-law Rhymer,” and the Walker family, who established here what in their time were the largest iron works in England, and in whose yards Southwark Bridge was cast. Essays on Roman Rotherham, Roman roads, and the geology of the neighbourhood of Rotherham, will attract the attention of those who make such subjects their own special study.

As for the book itself, it would not be fair to dismiss it from notice without adding that it is in every way a noble specimen of printing, and that the paper and binding quite correspond in excellence with the typography,

which we should imagine has never been equalled yet, and certainly never surpassed, in any book printed far away from the metropolis.

Reviews.

Royal Windsor. By W. HEPWORTH DIXON. 4 vols. (Hurst & Blackett, 1879-80.)

THE completion of this work was the very last literary task to which its lamented author set his hand. As his daughter touchingly tells us in a prefatory note, the revision of the proof sheets of the later volumes engaged him up to a late hour on the 26th of December, and early the next morning his spirit had passed away. The first two volumes, originally published in 1878, have attained the honours of a second edition, and the third and fourth volumes have reached the public as a posthumous work. Mr. Hepworth Dixon, although in the early part of his career he showed little or no sympathy with the past, became as years rolled on an accomplished and even learned antiquary, and his book on “Her Majesty’s Tower” threw a halo of romance around the walls of that historic building which they had never before possessed. In the same spirit Mr. Dixon took in hand the preparation of the work before us, which his power of description has changed from a dull topographical and historical record into a lively and graphic narrative, which the reader who once takes it fairly in hand will be slow to lay aside.

Mr. Dixon, by special permission of Her Majesty, has had access to all the stores of the Royal library, and, accompanied by General Ponsonby and Sir John Cowell, he has inspected at his leisure every portion of the Royal palace and fortress ; and what he has seen he has investigated *au fond*. In consequence, the bluff chalk hill has revealed to him its mysteries, and he has been able to fix the actual residence of several of our monarchs, and to identify the actual scenes of many local events hitherto associated with the castle by tradition. He traces Windsor back to the Saxon times, when it was only a forest, and records the foundation of a castle on its heights by William the Conqueror, whose eye was always keen in noting the military advantages of every place in his dominions. He records the fortunes of the castle through the Norman and Plantagenet times ; brings before us the Scottish King a prisoner in its keep ; then tells us of the Tudors and their associations with the place as a palace rather than as a fortress ; notes the connection of the spot with Chaucer and Shakespeare ; and has marked carefully and lovingly the successive additions and improvements made by the Stuarts and our present Royal line from James I. to Queen Victoria. The style throughout is fascinating, reminding the reader in places of the graphic and picturesque style of Macaulay. The two last volumes have appeared since the new year came in, and are sure to reach the same honour of a second edition which has already been accorded to the two former

ones. Our antiquarian readers will be extremely interested by the view of "Windsor in the Plantagenet period" prefixed to volume the first, showing how the triple character impressed on the Castle by "Edward of Windsor" still remains, and exhibiting in the upper ward, the middle ward, and the lower ward, respectively, the "baily" of the King, of the captain, and of St. George—thus typifying "the residence of our Sovereign, the symbol of our power, and the altar of our national saint."

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knighthage of the British Empire, for 1880. By JOSEPH FOSTER. (Nichols & Sons).

This is a new aspirant for public favour in a field where, from the very nature of the work, the number of readers is comparatively limited. It is a thick, bulky volume, and in appearance is all that could be desired for a work of this description, being handsomely bound, and profusely illustrated with the armorial bearings of the several peers and baronets.



LORD FORBES.

This latter feature of the work is particularly bold and striking, and through the courtesy of the author we are enabled to give a couple of specimens (being the shields of Lord Forbes, and of Sir James Campbell, Bart., of Aberuchill, co. Perth), of the merits of which our readers will be able to judge for themselves. The pedigrees of the peers, as Mr. Foster tells us in his preface, have been based upon the works of Dugdale, Collins, Douglas, and Lodge; and for those of the earlier baronets, the author has drawn upon those of Wotton and Betham. His primary object appears to have been to produce a useful and trustworthy book of reference—such a book as would supply, in a condensed form, the genealogi-

cal as well as the biographical history of the principal personages of the present day, including the near blood relations of every peer and baronet. It is doubtful, however, in our judgment, how far the author has been justified in exceeding the recognised limits of the older works of this description, by the introduction of the issue of the female members of the several noble houses;—and his relegation of some three-score baronets into a sort of "limbo," which he calls "Chaos," is really another appeal to the Heralds'



SIR J. CAMPBELL, BART.

College to come forward and pronounce some authoritative opinion on the right of these gentlemen to bear the blood-red hand, and to prefix "Sir" to their names. The offenders, we observe, are principally Scotch—the result of baronetcies in that kingdom being often granted to heirs general.

Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edited by the Rev. JAMES CRAIGIE ROBERTSON, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. Vol. IV. (Rolls Series. Longmans & Co.)

In this volume Canon Robertson has included two further Lives of the Archbishop, one attributed to Roger de Pontigny, the author of the second having been styled "Anonymus Lambethiensis," from the manuscript being preserved in the Lambeth Library. After these Lives follow the first and third of the five short Passions included in Dr. Giles's collection; the tract entitled "Summa Causa inter Regem et Thomam;" and the "Causa inter Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum et Episcopum Londoniensem," which contains the arguments from Roman and ecclesiastical law on both sides of the question between Thomas of Canterbury and Bishop Gilbert Foliot as to the excommunication of the Bishop by the Primate. Some extracts from the Chronicle of Battle Abbey, which give a full account of the part which Becket, as the king's Chancellor, took in the contest between the Abbot of Battle and the Bishop of Chichester, are

also here inserted. We next have a composite life compiled from the writings of four authors—John, Bishop of Chartres; Alan, Abbot of Tewkesbury; William, Sub-Prior of Canterbury; and Master Herbert, of Bosham, which is commonly known as the “*Quadrilogus*.” True it is that Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough, also wrote some portion of the end; but, as Canon Robertson remarks in justification of the title, “there are never more than *four* contributors to the story, as Alan’s narrative ends before that of Benedict begins.” The volume concludes with a “*Passion*” from a MS. at Subiaco, which does not, however, add much to our historical knowledge. It should be added that the learned Canon has succeeded in tracing the Montpellier MS. of William of Canterbury’s “*Miracula S. Thomae*,” which is now in the library of the School of Medicine at Montpellier. In the collation of a portion of this MS. Canon Robertson gives *in extenso* a version of the miracle “*De Medico Ydropico*,” the details of which wonderful cure are as strange as the remarkable vision of Becket’s mother during her pregnancy, when, in the words of the chronicle, “*visum est ei quasi Tamesis fluvius, qui Lundonias præter fluit, totus in ventrem suum per os influeret.*”

Works similar to the one now noticed, in which a variety of scattered historical material is brought together in such accessible form, make the Rolls series of publications of inestimable value to all historical inquirers, and we trust that it may be long ere the Master of the Rolls shall deem it expedient to discontinue the formation of this grand *corpus historicum*.

The Diocese of Killaloe, from the Reformation to the close of the 18th Century, by the Rev. P. DWYER (Hodges & Co., Dublin), is a learned and valuable contribution to the ecclesiastical annals of Ireland, and reflects equal credit on its author whether we regard him as a topographer or as an historian. To the see of Killaloe in the olden times were added three other sees, which rendered the united diocese co-extensive with the large and straggling county of Clare, and including a part also of Tipperary and King’s Co. It was the scene of many stirring events in Church history, and witnessed a large part of the struggle of the Chieftains of Desmond. Accordingly it is full of curious anecdotes, which illustrate the manners of an age of chronic warfare, proving the Irish Establishment to have been in the 16th and 17th centuries an integral part of the “Church militant.” The work is adorned with some beautiful photographs of portraits of distinguished bishops and other individuals, and also of several interesting ecclesiastical structures. It comprises a copious appendix of original documents, and a careful and elaborate index. It is much to be wished that antiquaries in the sister island would set to work on corresponding histories of other dioceses: for, in spite of the many waves of civil war which have passed over Ireland, her treasures in this direction would seem to be almost inexhaustible.

Vox Vulgi, a Poem in Censure of the Parliament of 1661, by G. WITHER (Parker & Co., Oxford and

London), forms the second of the new series of reprints from the treasures of the Bodleian Library. Though it scarcely got beyond its first draft, the poem was voted so scandalous by the dominant party that its author was committed to the Tower for a year and a half. Its suppression by the Royalists makes the poem the more valuable as a reprint now, when the restless spirit of its author can do neither harm nor good. The reprint is edited by the competent hands of the Rev. W. D. Macrae.

The Prehistoric Use of Iron and Steel. (Trübner.)

Mr. St. John V. Day, C.E., late honorary librarian of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, has published in an octavo volume the substance of three lectures which he delivered some time ago before that Society, in order to prove that the use of iron is at least as early as that of bronze or stone, and that, at all events, ethnologists are wrong in so constantly ascribing a comparatively recent date for its introduction. Mr. Day brings forward a great many illustrations of his position from the explorations which have been made during the past quarter of a century, both in Egypt, on the site of Troy, and in the neighbourhood of Nineveh and Babylon; and these seem to us sufficient to establish it. His object ultimately is to negative the favourite hypothesis of modern philosophers, that ancient nations all worked their way gradually from a low to a high state of refinement and civilisation. The author’s style, however, is so very obscure that it is rather difficult in places to make out what he really *does* mean; and it is to be hoped that this defect will be removed in a new edition.

Miscellaneous Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle, by Bishop Nicholson (C. Thurnam, Carlisle), is a reprint of the details of the primary visitation of Dr. William Nicholson, Bishop of Carlisle, in 1700-1718, from the learned bishop’s own autograph notes. It follows exactly the words and quaint spelling of its author, and is edited by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., under the auspices of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. The work is interesting on account of the many quaint peeps which it gives us of customs prevalent among the clergy and laity of Queen Anne’s reign, in the north of England—peeps which would have gladdened the heart of Macaulay. It shows, however, that the sacred fabrics and their contents were sadly and disgracefully neglected. In one parish, for instance, the clergyman does not reside at his vicarage, but at “an alehouse on the road to Brampton, kept by his wife or his daughter.” In another parish, where the parson and his son were abroad, the Bishop could obtain an entry into the church only by “pushing back the lock with his finger,” when he found the interior in a “nasty and scandalous condition” (p. 21). It appears from his account of another parish that the saints’ bell was used to call the dissenters to church at the end of the Nicene Creed—a custom which, if it was ever extensively practised, is at all events not very generally known. The Bishop has also placed

on permanent record many interesting monumental inscriptions. The index at the end is exhaustive, introducing us to such "curiosa" as bequests for ale, church libraries, chained books in chancels, burials without coffin, pigeons building and breeding in churches, schools held in churches, disputes about pews, dues for cows, tithe pigs, ducks, geese, bees, and wool, church furniture and vestments, &c.

Christian Care of the Dead and the Dying, by W. H. Sewell, Vicar of Yaxley, Suffolk (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.), is a book of a religious as well as of an antiquarian character. As coming partly under the latter category we have pleasure in certifying that it shows in detail the good work performed by the Mediaeval Guilds in respect of the interment of deceased brethren, and affords much information of a retrospective character, and much for which we might look in vain to any other small work, the book, we should perhaps add, is published under the auspices of the Guild of St. Alban.

The City Directory, 1880 (Collingridge and Co.), which has now reached its tenth year of publication, not only is most useful for the discovery of the present addresses of commercial men and traders, but contains a variety of information respecting the foundation and past history of the City Companies which will recommend it to the antiquarian reader.

The Etymology of Derbyshire Place-Names, by F. Davis (Bemrose, London and Derby), reprinted as a thin octavo volume from the journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, gives in the form of a glossary or dictionary the meanings of most of the names of the Derbyshire parishes, tracing them up to the Anglo-Saxon and other words from which they are compounded. Some of the derivations, of course, may be regarded as rather conjectural than 'proven'; but they form a most useful set of exercises to an Anglo-Saxon grammar. The use of such a glossary as applied to the nomenclature of a single county should be welcomed by every student of the past; for with only a little effort he could take it as a model and work out the derivation of the names of his own neighbourhood. It should not be forgotten that names are the most enduring part of any locality; for, as Mr. Davis reminds us, forests and marshes and woods and rivers and lakes disappear, even the ocean changes its boundaries, but the local names are "philological fossils" as stable as the rocks and as enduring. The plan of the book will perhaps be best gathered from an example. "STANLEY. (Doomsday Book Stanlei.) In the Anglo-Saxon, 'stæn,' 'stan'—'stone,' and 'leag,' 'leah,' 'lea,' 'lag,' 'lah,' a meadow, field, land. "STANTON. (Doomsday Book Stantvn, Stanton.) Anglo-Saxon 'Sten'—as above—and 'tun'—a town: the stone town, or town by the stone. Note: Frequently a stone was erected as a boundary mark, or as a monument to record the deeds of those who had distinguished themselves in war; and as an element in a place-name stone has often the one or the other signification."

Elspeth, a drama (Marsh and Co., Fleet Street), will find favour in the eyes of our readers as embodying the main incidents of a tradition well-known in

the south of Scotland, in which James IV., and Queen Margaret, Sir Alan Lockhart, the Earl of Home, Adam Hot Hepburn, second Earl of Bothwell, and Alexander Stuart, the youthful Archbishop of St. Andrews, who fell at Flodden, sustain the principal characters.

The Myths and Legends of Ancient Greece and Rome, by E. M. Berens (Blackie), forming a volume in Blackie's Comprehensive School Series, bring before the youthful reader the substance of all those poetic legends and tales, which as children we read in the dull pages of Lemprière. The author has treated a most interesting subject in a manner which will give pleasure to children of a larger growth, and especially to students of "folk-lore." The illustrations, in outline, are full of grace and spirit.

Ballyshannon, its History and Antiquities, by H. Allingham (Londonderry, J. Montgomery), is one of those many local works to which the antiquarian societies have given birth, and we are glad to see that Ireland is following our example. Ballyshannon is one of the towns in Ulster which has figured in history, both in "the days of the O'Donnells" and in the Tudor and Stuart era. Its neighbourhood too is full of interest, with round towers, ruined abbeys, and churches, and other scenes which cannot fail to interest the antiquary. The subject of the origin of many local names has been treated in Mr. Allingham's pages with great ability.

Old Times Revisited in Lymington, Hants (Hamilton, Adams & Co.), by E. King, is the title of an interesting and well compiled topographical and historical work, giving an account of that ancient borough-town from the earliest times. Its author, being the mayor of the town, has had access to the most trustworthy sources of information, and he has used his opportunities most profitably. The little book is so pleasantly put together, and contains so much pleasant and chatty information respecting "old times," the borough charters, the parish registers, the plague, deaths and burials, elections, the "cucking stool," the poor laws, the market-place, the pillory, &c., that we only wish it were larger and longer. It is illustrated by some quaint sketches of old houses in the town and seats in the neighbourhood, among which may be mentioned Walhampton and Pylewell. We may add that a chapter is devoted to the history of a single meadow close to the town, which has passed through various hands, and is mentioned in many legal and historical documents.

British Military and Naval Medals, &c., by J. Harris Gibson (E. Stanford), is a re-issue in an enlarged form of a description of the chief British war medals, first published by Mr. Gibson in 1866. He has added to the contents of his first edition the medals for Abyssinia, India, and New Zealand, each being accurately—we might almost say numismatically—described. The book strikes us as likely hereafter to prove valuable as a cotemporary work of reference.

The Guide to Monmouth (R. Waugh, Monmouth) is one of the very best local topographical guides that we have seen, and its illustrations are equal to its matter. It embraces many places of interest in the

neighbourhood, such as Tintern Abbey and Goodrich Castle.

Ancient Classics for English Readers. (20 vols. Blackwood.) We have great satisfaction in mentioning this series of summaries of the works of the great writers of ancient times, especially because it includes Mr. G. C. Swaine's excellent epitome of the life, travels, and researches of the very earliest antiquary, Herodotus.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 26. Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. Lawrence P. Gomme read a paper upon the Open-air-Courts of Hundreds and Manors. After a reference to courts in the open air, as usual among savage tribes, Mr. Gomme spoke of those which were known to have existed among the Hebrews, the Hindoos, the Icelanders, the Danes, and the Russians, and instances the Tynwald Court in Man and the Eisteddfod in Wales as survivals of the same practice in these islands. Of Shiremoths held in the open air, there are no records extant, except local names, such as Shirehill, Shirewood, &c., which are evidences of obsolete practices. The Hundred Court partakes more of the character of a Manorial Court, and resembles in all points a Court Baron, except that it is held for the inhabitants of a whole Hundred. At Swanborough Clump, Wiltshire, such courts have been held within the memory of old men now living. In Warwickshire, the Court of Knightlow Hundred was held on Knightlow Hill at sunrise on Martinmas-day, and the rent due to the lord was deposited in a hole on Knightlow Cross; and there are a few other examples in Norfolk and elsewhere. In the case of Manorial Courts, the practice was once general, but is now rare; and where the meeting is summoned and commences out of doors an adjournment is generally made to a neighbouring public-house for the transaction of business. Mr. Gomme referred to the customs of the Manor of Aston, in Oxfordshire, of which an account is given in *Archæologia*, xxiii.; to the Lawless Court at Rochford, held at night, when neither lights nor ink are allowed; to a Court held near Basingstoke, in the Lawday Mead, when the lord of the manor is elected by the suitors; and to another at Warnham, near Bognor. There are also traces of a similar practice in the Channel Islands.—Mr. Ralph Nevill exhibited a square block of terra-cotta with a greenish glaze from Esher Place. It bore a buckle—the badge of the Pelhams—with the date 1534, and an inscription. The house was built by Bishop Waynflete, and was purchased from the See of Winchester by Queen Elizabeth. The date of its being pulled down is not known, but the gatehouse was bought by Mr. Pelham, brother to the Duke of Newcastle, in 1729, and additions were made to it in the same style of building.

March 11.—Mr. F. Ouvry, V.P., in the Chair. Two papers were read by Mr. William C. Lukis, the one being a report on the "Prehistoric Remains of Cornwall and Devon," and the other on the "Obelisks and Monoliths of Western Europe and of Egypt." The former paper was illustrated by a very extensive series of diagrams, explaining the structure of many hut-dwellings, cists, and sepulchral monuments of the south-western counties. In the second paper Mr. Lukis compared and contrasted the obelisks of the East with those of Brittany and Finisterre, and with the few smaller specimens still existing in Carnarvonshire and Yorkshire, claiming for the latter in most cases a monumental character. The reading of the two papers gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which Mr. W. C. Borlase, Admiral Spratt, General MacLagan, Mr. E. Freshfield, Mr. F. Ouvry, Mr. A. W. Franks, and other members took part, and in the course of which a strong feeling was expressed that the results of Mr. Lukis's explorations in Cornwall and Devon should be published as an extra volume by the Society. Lord Carnarvon also stated to the meeting his regret that the Bill of Sir John Lubbock for the preservation of ancient monuments had been lost, for the present at least, in the House of Peers, by being referred to a select committee.

March 18.—Two papers were read; one on "Miscellaneous Sigillographica," by C. S. Perceval, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, and one by the Rev. B. Webb, M.A., on "An Altar Cloth from Alderley Church, Shropshire."

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 19.—Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave a lecture on Goethe's "Farbenlehre."

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION—Mar. 3.—Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., in the Chair. Mr. E. Loftus Brock referred to the restoration of the wall paintings in the parlour of the Carpenters' Hall, which has lately been effected, and Mr. Way exhibited some fragments of glazed pottery, including a piece of Samian ware, found in the King's Arms Yard, Southwark. Dr. Woodhouse produced a 17th century handcuff, from St. Albans, in iron, and with a small serrated edging, which marked the date. Mr. George Adams exhibited a Flemish or Fulham earthenware mug, with the well-known blue pattern band around it, and the initials "G. R." probably referring to George I. Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., read some notes on a recent discovery of a Roman octagonal bath beneath the modern one in use at Bath, the refuse water of which is got rid of by a culvert of Roman work. A paper was then read by Mr. De Gray Birch, on "A Romano-British Interment at Fir Grove, Mlants," written by Dr. Stevens. The Paper gave rise to a short discussion (in which the chairman, Messrs. Brock, Brent, Cope, Wright, and others took part) as to the true age of such interments. The proceedings of the evening closed with a well illustrated Paper by Dr. Phené, F.S.A., on "Pergamos, and its History from Ancient Times," referring to the Roman remains existing on its site, as well as to the evidences of serpent-worship abounding in Asia Minor and elsewhere.

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 5.—A Paper read by Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam, F.S.A.,

of Rugby, was devoted to an explanation of two monumental effigies, one of them of a very unusual type, in Lutterworth Church, Leicestershire, and was accompanied by a series of photographs illustrative of the memorials themselves. He ascribed these monuments to members of the Fielding or De Ferrers families. Among the other objects exhibited were two figures in terra cotta, found in an urn, with iron nails, in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmunds. These were exhibited and explained by Mr. E. M. Dewing. The Rev. R. Drummond Rawnsley also exhibited a bronze tip of a staff, socketted, from Egypt. Mr. R. B. Utting exhibited a small steel casket, of curious workmanship, of the 18th century.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Feb. 25.—W. Knighton, Esq., LL.D., in the Chair.—Mr. Robert N. Cust, in a Paper "On Late Excavations in Rome," gave an account of recent researches in that city, mainly due to the energy and zeal of the late Emperor Napoleon III., of Mr. J. H. Parker, of the present Italian Government. In the course of his survey Mr. Cust dealt especially with five particular portions of the area of Rome which have been the scene of successful explorations—viz. : (1) The Palatine Hill, the site of the house of Augustus and of the palaces of the later emperors; (2) the Forum; (3) the baths of Titus and the Colosseum; (4) the baths of Caracalla; (5) the banks of the Tiber within the city. The paper was illustrated by maps kindly sent for the purpose by Mr. J. H. Parker and Mr. John Murray.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 19.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Evans exhibited a three-farthing piece of Elizabeth, dated 1573, with the acorn mint-mark.—Canon Pownall exhibited an impression of a gold triens of the Merovingian period, with the legend DORKV (?) on the obverse and a cross patée on the reverse.—Mr. Henfrey sent for exhibition a drawing of an Anglo-Saxon sceatta found near Eastbourne.—Mr. R. Hoblyn exhibited specimens of the copper coinage of Sarawak, consisting of the cent, half-cent, and quarter-cent, 1863, of Sir J. Brooke, Rajah, also of the same denominations of 1870 and 1879 of C. J. Brooke, Rajah. Mr. Hoblyn likewise showed proofs in silver of the gun-metal crown of James II. and of the white-metal crown with the inscribed edge of the same monarch.—The Rev. Canon Greenwell read a Paper on some rare Greek coins in his own cabinet. Among them were a tetradrachm of the town of Eryx in Sicily, an octadrachm of Abderra, a tetradrachm of Amphipolis, and a remarkable Cyzicene stater bearing an undoubted portrait.—The Rev. Canon Pownall read a Paper "On Anglo-Saxon Coins struck at Stafford."

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—Feb. 10.—Mr. H. C. Coote in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Mr. J. Fenton "On Biographical Myths, illustrated from the Lives of Buddha and Mohammed." The myths surrounding the lives of great men have usually been passed over by historians as unworthy of attention. As a rule they are found to cluster round four periods of life: birth, early manhood, mature manhood, and death. In illustration it was shown how the stories of Buddha's birth, awakening, perfect enlightenment, and death ran parallel to the birth, purification,

ascent into heaven, and death of Mohammed, the motives being alike in each series, but the working out dependent upon the historic factors in each. The transformation which myths undergo was illustrated from the cleansing of Mohammed's heart and the birth of Yasada, which were shown to be popular stories moulded into accordance with historic fact.—Mr. Gomme read some "Notes on Primitive Marriage Customs," pointing out that the story of Catskin probably contained a survival of the form of bride-capture, and giving some further notices of old wedding customs.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 6.—Mr. B. R. Wheatley in the Chair.—Mr. R. Harrison read a Paper on Dr. Priestley and his relation to three proprietary libraries founded more than a century ago, and still flourishing. Priestley was a member of the Managing Committee of the Warrington Library in 1761, a year after its establishment; at Leeds, in 1768, he was the chief promoter of the library then founded and now prospering in Commercial Street; he went to reside in Birmingham in 1780, in time to nurse the infant library, founded the previous year, the books of which "were then kept in a smallish box," while the subscribers were "nineteen in number, and mostly Dissenters." A glimpse of Priestley's life as librarian to Lord Shelburne was given in the Paper.—Mr. J. Bailey, of Ratcliffe Library, criticised the three catalogues of scientific papers made severally by Mr. Scudder, Mr. Wheatley, and Messrs. White and Wilson, giving the palm to Mr. Wheatley.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—March 2.—Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the Chair. Mr. George Berlin read some "Notes on the Assyrian Numerals;" after which Mr. T. G. Pinches read a Paper on "A Cuneiform Tablet relating to the Capture of Babylon by Cyrus, and the Events which preceded and led to it." This record was introduced as supplementary to the Babylonian cylinder, recently discovered by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, and translated by Sir H. Rawlinson. It forms part of a collection purchased by the British Museum last year. In size it is about 5*in.* each way, and originally contained a couple of columns of writing on each side. The inscription, which is very fragmentary, gives a history, in annalistic form, of the reign of a king of Babylon whom Mr. Pinches is disposed to identify with Nabonidus, its last native ruler. The history of the four years from the seventh to the tenth of the series is chronicled in a more or less complete form, and that of the first, second, third, sixth, eleventh, and seventeenth in a fragmentary state. In his first year, Nabonidus fought against a king whose name is imperfect, and, having brought the spoils of his country to Babylon, he turned against a chief named Khume. In the month Tebet of his second year there was a rising in Hamath, and in his third he went to the mountainous region Ammamanu, probably the classical Amanus range—to cut down trees. After this there is mention of the Phoenician Sea and of a numerous army. Crossing a gap to the latter half of the sixth year, we first meet Cyrus, who is called King of Ansan, and is fighting with Astyages, King of the Median capital Ecbatana. The army of Astyages, the text says,

revolted against him, and sent him to Cyrus, who then entered Ecbatana and spoiled it. The paragraph of the seventh year refers to Nabonidus, who was in Teva, supposed to have been a Babylonian Windsor, while the King's son—possibly the biblical Belshazzar—the great men, and the army were in Akkad, or Northern Babylonia. Nabonidus seems to have neglected religious rites and festivals : "The King did not go to Babylon, Nebo did not go to Babylon, Bel did not go forth." Peace-offerings, however, were made to some of the gods of Babylon and Borsippa. Of the "eighth year" the date alone is preserved. In the ninth year the King was still luxuriating in Teva, and the army still posted in Akkad. On the 5th of the month Nisan, the King's mother, "who was in the fortress and camp on the Euphrates beyond Sipar," died, and the Crown Prince and the army mourned for her three days. In this year Cyrus crossed the Tigris below Arbela, but the text is too mutilated to instruct us as to the occasion and details of the war. The record of the 10th year is also very fragmentary. From this year nothing of the text is preserved until the 17th and last year of Nabonidus, when the record, save at the beginning, becomes comparatively copious. Mention is made of a revolt of the people of the "Lower Sea," or Mediterranean, and this is evidently the beginning of the end. In vain the King begins to think now of his neglected gods and festivals. In the month Tammuz Cyrus is at Rutum, some distance to the south of Babylon. Already on his marching into Akkad its people had revolted against Nabonidus, and on the 14th of that month Sipar had been taken without fighting. Nabonidus fled, and was captured by Gobryas two days afterwards, when the latter entered Babylon unresisted. On the 3rd of Marchesvan Cyrus himself arrived there, proclaimed peace to the city, and appointed Gobryas and others governors over it. On the 11th of the month Nabonidus died in Akkad, whose people were allowed by Cyrus to mourn for him six days. Meanwhile the conqueror and his son Cambyses conciliated their new subjects by honouring the Babylonian gods. Belshazzar is not named, and even if he be the anonymous son of the king, there is no record of his death on the day of Babylon's fall. Nor is there any hint of the city's having been entered by the dried-up bed of the Euphrates.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—Feb. 12.—Dr. Samuel Birch in the Chair. Mr. G. Berlin delivered a lecture on "The Art-Culture of the Ancient Assyrians." Notice was first taken of two different races—the people of Sumir and Akkad—the first of whom were the inventors of the cuneiform character and the first civilisers of Babylonia. From South Babylonia came the civilisation of the whole of Mesopotamia. The religion and the poetry of ancient Assyria were touched upon, illustrations being given of the latter; and it was remarked that all the poetry appeared to date from a period anterior to the rise of the Ninevite empire. After speaking of the social and political constitution of the country, the lecturer passed on to the architecture, and examined the Assyrian sculptures from an artistic point of view, comparing them with the drawings and sculptures of the ancient Egyptians. He ended

by pointing out our complete ignorance as to the mode of sepulture of the Assyrians, but expressed the opinion that they burnt their dead, and that this system was introduced by them into Asia Minor, and thence into Greece. Mr. Rassam, Mr. W. H. Rylands, Mr. J. Edleston, and Mr. T. G. Pinches joined in the discussion that followed, and the Chairman added some interesting remarks. The Paper was illustrated by casts from cylinders and tablets and a number of diagrams and photographs from the bas-reliefs; also specimen reproductions of the ornaments from the gates of the Temple of Balawat.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—March 12.—The following papers were read :—(1.) On Kemp and the play of *Hamlet*—Tarleton and Vorick, by Dr. Brinsley Nicholson. (2.) On Shylock, by H. Beighton, Esq. (3.) Which is the finest passage in each division of Shakspeare's work? Hints towards an answer, by the Rev. W. M. Wynell-Mayow.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 12.—Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair. Mr. J. G. Waller, V.P., read a Paper on the course of the Tybourne, from its source near Hampstead to the Thames. Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A., contested the point as to the nomenclature of the "bourne," contending that the manor was named Tybourne, but not the brook, and the discussion was adjourned. Mr. Lambert, F.S.A., exhibited a curious fibula, enriched with polished stones set "en cabochon," supposed to have been found in the Thames at Eton. Mr. Waller exhibited a small silver circular brooch with an amatory inscription, and also a silver ecclesiastical ring found at Strood, Kent.

Feb. 9.—Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A., in the Chair. The discussion on the "Tybourne" was resumed, Mr. Waller stating his reasons for calling it the "Tybourne" in contradistinction to the "Westbourne," as it divided the manors of Tiburn and Lillesdon, and was called so in the charter of King Edward. Mr. E. C. Robins, F.S.A., then read a paper on the "History and Antiquities of the Dyers' Company," and exhibited various antiquities, including the dress and livery of the company, and the magnificent costume worn by the "Swanherd'sman," the official himself appearing in it.

March 8.—A Paper was read by the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, entitled "A Londoner's Trip to a Country Cousin's House in 1773;" and another on Recent Excavations at Temple Bar, by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price. Mr. Price stated that the old "Devil" Tavern, which stood next door to the "Marygold," was in 1787 purchased by Messrs. Child and Co., the bankers, and shortly afterwards demolished. The site of the old tavern was afterwards covered by a row of houses called Child's Place and by No. 2, Fleet Street. This sombre row of houses was pulled down in 1878 in order to make room for the extension of the bank, and at the same time the old buildings at the back of the "Marygold," once known as "The Sugar Loaf and Green Lettuce," were also demolished. During the process of the work some interesting relics have been discovered, among them being a bottle of wine, thickly encrusted, and also vestiges of an ancient building, probably of an ecclesiastical character, from which it would appear that

the Temple at one time extended westward to this spot. The building is said to have been demolished during the rebellion of Wat Tyler 400 years ago.—Mr. S. W. Kershaw, M.A., F.S.A., has kindly consented to act as joint Hon. Sec. with Mr. George H. Birch, to divide the labours of the Secretariat.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 16th.—Professor Max-Müller laid before the members a copy, with translation and notes, of the hitherto unknown Sanskrit original of a Sūtra, translated into Chinese between 200 and 400 A.D., and containing a description of the Buddhist Paradise, which, with the northern Buddhists, took the place of Buddha's Nirvāna. The Sanskrit MS. had been sent to Professor Max-Müller from Japan.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—March 9.—Mr. A. Nutt read a paper—“Critical Notes on Celtic Folk-tales and Heldenage Tales.” He criticised the existing schemes of märchen classification and established a new system. Mr. Nutt then classified Campbell's collection of West Highland tales, according to this new system, giving a detailed criticism of all the leading tales, and comparing them with allied tales in other collections. The Heldenage tales were dealt with in the same manner, and a comparison was made between Celtic and other European tales.

PROVINCIAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—At the January meeting of this Society, Dr. W. Frazer exhibited a letter of Lady Bellasys, written to her Dublin agent, which throws light on an interesting fact in English history. The letter is dated from Kensington, November 11, 1712, to Mr. Reding:—“My Lady Bellasys did hope that before this time she should have sent you an answer in full to your letter and instructions how to proceed against Sir John Rogerson. She and all the world must own he is an Original. My Lady saw Mr. Whitchet before his going to Ireland, and she was to have seen him the next day by appointment, but her not being well prevented it, in order to have had my Lord Wharton and some other lords to her being alive and being the very Lady Bellasys to whom the Duke of York granted a rent charge of 2000 pound a year out of his private estate in Ireland. She supposes that the inclosed which she sends you will be usefull and have the same effect, my Lord Marlborough and my Lord Berkeley being of her acquaintance at that time, and they both did her the favour to come to Kensington to her house; her Ladyp. Indisposition has turned to a fit of the Gout, upon which they wish her Joy, and her Ladyp. says you may doe the same to Sir John Rogerson, and tell him from her that her Physician gives her great hope she may live 20 or 30 years longer. Her Ladyp. would have you wait upon Mr. Whitchet, and if he thinks it of consequence to have it attested by any more her Ladyp. can with very Little trouble send him a scrawl as long as from here to Chearin Cross: after you have waited on Mr. Whitchet you will be able to inform her in what manner he thinks it proper to proceed in her concerns and her Ladyp. leaves it to him and to you to pitch upon the proper person of them you have named to employ. If the exchange continue low and that you have any money in your hands her Ladyp.

desires you will send it over. Signed—Bellasys. To Mr. Dand Reding. To be left at the Post House in Ireland.” It will be remembered that this was the Lady Bellasys whom Burnet tells us “gained so much on the Duke of York that he gave her a promise under his hand to marry her.” The King heard of this engagement, and “sent for the Duke and told him it was too much; that he had played the fool once; that was not to be done a second time and at such an age. The Lady was also so threatened that she gave up the promise, but kept an attested copy of it, as she herself told me.” (Bishop Burnet in “History of His Own Times.”) As a reward Lady Bellasys received a peerage for life, and from the above letter it would seem clear that she also received a handsome pecuniary reward. It would also seem as if, despite the ill-favour of her father-in-law, whom Burnet tells us reported her engagement with the Duke to the King, she was received into great favour at the Court of King James, for in the correspondence of the Princess Anne of Denmark (July 24, 1688) we find, in answer to one of the queries of the Princess of Orange, it mentioned “that among the women that were present at the birth of the Prince of Wales (June 10, 1688) were Lady Peterborough, Lady Bellasys, Lady Arran, &c., &c., &c., all these stood as near as they could,” Lady Bellasys assisting the midwife. There were some in those times who probably, if they had known all, or even as much as Bishop Burnet did, would have said that she might safely have been trusted in by the King. The time of Lady Bellasys's birth seems uncertain. She was left a widow in 1667, when her husband, Henry Bellasys, was killed in a duel with a Groom of the Chamber to Charles II., and she seems in part to have verified the prophecy of her medical man, as Dr. Frazer quoted from a letter of Dean Swift to Mrs. Dingley referring to her death late in the reign of Queen Anne. The Sir John Rogerson referred to in the letter was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1693, and his name is still kept in memory in that city from one of the quays being called after him. While the old lady seems to have been pretty successful in getting her pension from Ireland, it may be doubted if her at one time Royal lover was equally so during his sojourn at St. Germain.

BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.—Feb. 4th.—The Rev. Prebendary Scarth, V.P., in the Chair.—In the absence, through illness, of Mr. C. Moore, the Rev. H. H. Winwood read a paper on “The Hedge-mead Landslip,” and afterwards made a communication on a sinking for coal near Ebber rocks.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of this Society, a paper on Architectural Metal Work was read by Mr. G. W. Tonks.

BISHOP AUCKLAND NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—March 3rd.—Mr. John Wyld in the Chair.—Mr. M. Richley delivered a lecture on the “Manners and Customs of the Olden Times,” in which he noticed a few of the most popular customs, ceremonies, and superstitions of bygone days.

BRADFORD (YORKSHIRE) HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Annual meeting, Feb. 13th.—Mr. T. T. Empsall, President, in the Chair.—Mr. W. Cudworth, Hon. Sec., read the report, which gave a *résumé* of the Society's operations during the year, which had

comprised the reading of nine papers, the arranging of seven excursions, and the holding of twenty-four meetings by the Council. The report referred to the Council's endeavour to prevent the destruction of Haworth Church, so intimately associated with the family of Brontë; and the proposal to commence a publication in connection with the Association. The President had obtained a copy of the early registers of Bradford Parish Church, a duplicate of which it is proposed to secure for the use of the members.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Winter meeting at Bristol, Jan. 27th.—T. Gambier Parry, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Parry delivered an address on "The Place and Value of Fine Art in Archaeology."—Alderman F. F. Fox read a paper on the "Bristol Merchant Tailors' Guild," and exhibited the ornamented banners of that Guild.—Mr. W. George read a paper on the "Date of the First Authentic Plan of Bristol" (1568).—Sir John Maclean read a paper on the "Earthworks at Symond's Yat, English Bicknor," illustrated with plans.—Mr. J. F. Nicholl's paper on "Lead Mining in the Neighbourhood of Bristol, with especial reference to Pen Park Hole," was followed by Mr. S. H. Swayne's description of the recent find, in the great well of Bristol Castle, of fragments of pottery, animal remains, &c.—Dr. Beddoe made some remarks on five skulls recently disinterred, in digging on the site of St. Leonard's Church, Bristol, pulled down in 1770. He said they indicated that at the time those to whom they belonged lived, the population of Bristol was not so much mixed with the West Country blood as it had since become.—During the evening, several views of old Gloucester, lent by Mr. F. W. Waller, were shown by the means of the oxy-hydrogen lantern, and described by Mr. J. Taylor.—The third volume of this Society's Transactions, edited by Sir J. Maclean, F.S.A., has been lately issued. We are glad to see that the members number just 500.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 16th.—Professor Hughes, President, in the Chair.—Mr. W. W. Cordeaux exhibited three British coins lately found near Caistor, Lincolnshire. The first was of base silver and of the Channel Island type; the second of bronze, and struck by the Brigantes; the third was of the "horseman" type of Constantius, and a barbarian copy of the Roman coin.—In the absence of Dr. W. R. Grove, Mr. Lewis exhibited and commented on a small bronze figure of Mercury—supposed to be of Gallic or of Romano-British workmanship—which was found near Conington.—The Chairman and Mr. Jenkinson presented a preliminary report on some recent explorations at Great Chesterford, and exhibited specimens of antiquities discovered there.

March 1.—Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Witt exhibited and presented to the Society two upper mill-stones of a conglomerate belonging to the Lower Tertiary found at Lakenheath, and known as "Hertfordshire Pudding-stone;" also a pair of horns of *bos primigenius* from Swaffham Prior.—Mr. H. Phillips, of Philadelphia, U.S., presented nine barbed arrow-heads, found in Pennsylvania.—Dr. Raven presented two "third brass" coins found in 1879 at Batlow: (1) Tetricus, rev. *VIRTVS AVG*, (2) Victorinus, rev. illegible.—A paper by Mr.

Walker was read on twelve specimens of South American pottery, which he exhibited; they were from the tombs of the Incas, and from the history of the country could be approximately dated at from 1450 to 1520 A.D.—Mr. Lewis exhibited also a groat of the so-called Perkin Warbeck, struck by his aunt the Dowager Duchess of Burgundy in 1494.—Professor Hughes and Mr. Jenkinson communicated the results of their investigations carried on with the permission of the Master during excavations recently made for the foundations of new buildings in the garden of Trinity Hall.—Mr. Cordeaux exhibited a bronze spear-head found at Walton-on-Thames, and three coins which had been found at Caistor, Lincolnshire, one of Saxon workmanship, and a copy of the issue of Constantius, known generally as "the horseman type."—Mr. Wortham exhibited a manuscript extract from the churchwarden's book of the parish of Bassingbourn, of the early part of the 16th century.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Feb. 19th.—Mr. W. Aldis Wright, V.-P., in the Chair.—The report of the Special Committee appointed last term was adopted and ordered to be circulated.—The Rev. Dr. Hayman read a paper on "The Plots of Sundry Plays of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides."—Mr. Verrall read a paper on "The Date of Tisias." He said that his paper was supplementary to another recently read to the Society, where it was shown, *inter alia*, that Pindar, Ol. ii. 83 foll., contains an allusion to a work, apparently upon etymology, by the rhetorician Korax, published not later than 475 B.C.—Mr. Postgate also read a paper on "The Genuineness of Tibullus iv. 13."

CHETHAM SOCIETY, MANCHESTER.—March 3.—Mr. James Crossley, President, in the Chair.—From the 37th annual report, which was read, it appears that the first two issues for the current year, and the 108th and 109th in the series of the publications of the Chetham Society, are parts 10 and 11, which form the concluding volumes of "Collectanea Anglo-Poetica, or a Bibliographical and Descriptive Catalogue of a portion of a Collection of Early English Poetry," by the late Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., prepared for publication by the President of the Chetham Society.

CLIFTON SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.—Feb. 28.—*A Midsummer Night's Dream* was critically considered. Reports were presented from the following departments:—Sources and History, by Mr. John Williams; Metre and Authorship, by Miss Constance O'Brien; Grammar, by Mr. E. Thelwall, M.A.; Early Dramatic Representations, by Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A.; Medicine and Surgery, by Mr. Nelson C. Dobson, F.R.C.S.; Historical References, by Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A.; Anachronisms, by Rev. B. S. Tucker, B.A.; Plants and Animals, by Dr. J. E. Shaw; and Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien.—Mr. P. A. Daniel's Time-Analysis of the Play, and Mr. F. J. Furnivall's Paper "On Puck's 'swifter than the Moon's sphere' (2. i. 7), and Shakspere's Astronomy" (read before the New Shakspere Society on Nov. 8th, 1878, and Nov. 14th, 1879, respectively) were brought before the Society.

CYMRRODORION SOCIETY, HAVERFORDWEST.—Feb. 20th.—Dr. Isambard Owen in the Chair.—Professor Rudler gave a lecture on "Pre-historic Society

in Wales." He said that bronze Celts and chisel-shaped implements were cast in this country, for moulds used for the purpose had been found in Wales. Antiquaries believed that in his progress from savagery to civilisation, man passed through three stages of culture, represented by the stone, the bronze, and the iron ages. The men who lived in Wales during the later stone-using age, generally buried their dead in long, not round, barrows, or used stone chambers and caverns. The men buried in Denbighshire chambers were described by the lecturer; and attention was called to the curious flat-shinned peculiarity which they and other pre-historic races possessed. These men probably reared the dolmens and megalithic monuments.—Professor Rudler spoke strongly in favour of Sir J. Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Bill, and hoped Wales would be more largely represented in its schedule. Attention was directed to the Swiss pile dwellings. A similar structure was discovered by Mr. Dumbleton, in Breconshire, some years ago. The caves were also noticed, and the lecturer explained that while some contained remains of the later stone age, others yielded relics of an earlier period. The stone was, indeed, divided into palaeolithic and neolithic epochs. The earliest races of man in Wales, yet found, belonged to the latter period. The country was at that period inhabited by a short race with long skulls, ignorant of metals, and who built long barrows. These might probably be identified with the Silurian ancestors represented at the present day by short, swarthy, oval-faced Welshmen. These were probably invaded by taller short-skulled folk, who had bronze implements, who generally burnt their dead, and built round barrows, who probably survive in the taller light-complexioned element found in Wales. Before history commenced, probably the fusion between those two races had occurred; but the earlier race was still dominant in the west, while in the south-east of the country the folk from the continent obtained a footing. Such probably was the distribution of races in this island when the light of history shone forth.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 29th.—The Hon. W. M. Jervis in the Chair.—Annual Report read and adopted. After the election of officers and the nomination of several new members, Mr. W. St. John Hope read an account of the work done by the Society at Dale Abbey. The work of carefully laying bare and examining the ruins and foundations of the Abbey was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Hope, and has resulted in important discoveries. The site of the Abbey, in which the excavations were completed last year, had been handed over to Earl Stanhope, who, it was stated, intends to preserve it as opened out, and to erect a building to serve as a museum.—A long discussion then took place with reference to certain alterations lately made at South Wingfield Church.

DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 6th. Mr. J. Gibson Starke read the second and concluding portion of his "Notes on the Stone Age," the subjects dealt with being "Jade," and "The Fauna of the Stone Age."—Mr. Dudgeon, of Cargen, and Mr. Maxwell, of Terregles, exhibited some specimens of jade, among which was an urn taken from the Summer

Palace of Pekin.—A paper on "The Carices or Sedges of the Stewartry," by Mr. McAndrew, of New Galloway, was read by the Secretary; and a discussion afterwards took place with reference to the proposed museum at Dumfries.

GLASGOW, DUMFRIESSHIRE, AND GALLOWAY LITERARY SOCIETY.—March 1.—Mr. A. E. McConan in the Chair.—The Rev. Professor Lindsay, M.A., D.D., Hon. President, delivered a lecture on "Old Scotch Student Life in 1360, 1460, 1560." After the lecture, it was agreed that Mr. Rogerson and Mr. Stevenson should represent the Society at the Social Meeting of the Sister Society in Edinburgh.

HULL LITERARY CLUB.—Feb. 16.—Dr. Fraser, President, delivered an address on "Clubs," giving historical particulars of the most famous of those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, both literary and political, with biographical sketches of their most prominent members.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 19, at the Royal Institution, Liverpool.—The Rev. Canon Hume in the Chair.—A paper, entitled "Some Obsolete Peculiarities of the Law," was read by Mr. W. Beaumont, who commenced by giving a description of a high sheriff's procession several centuries ago, and the trial of a man for greater larceny; he also noticed the trial by combat, the ancient law of appeal, and gave a brief account of the case of "Scrope and Grosvenor."

MANCHESTER ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.—Annual Meeting, Jan. 26.—Mr. James Crossley, F.S.A., in the Chair.—Mr. J. H. Nodal, Hon. Secretary, read the report, which stated that the publications for the past year were four—a volume of Reprinted Glossaries, edited by Professor Skeat; a Supplement to the Cumberland Glossary, previously issued by the Society; the first volume of a proposed series of Specimens of English Dialects, containing the two famous Devonshire Dialogues, the Exmoor Scolding and the Exmoor Courtship, and the scarce Westmorland Tract, William de Worfa's Bran New Wark; and part two of the Dictionary of English Plant Names, by Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., of the British Museum, and Mr. Robert Holland, of Kun-corn, Cheshire.—The financial statement showed that the year began with a balance of 16*l.* 10*s.*, which had now increased to 72*l.*; that the subscriptions received amounted to 257*l.*, and that the total expenditure was 213*l.*—The report was adopted.

WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIELD CLUB.—March 2.—The following Papers were read: On the Superficial Deposits (Clays, &c.) in the Neighbourhood of Coventry; on a Supposed Down-thrown of the Permian Strata, between the Bore Holes at Spon End, Coventry; and on the Lowest Layer of Keuper Sandstone (Waterstones), by Mr. W. Andrews; Origin and Use of Mineral and Fossil Phosphates as a Manure, by the Rev. P. B. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S., Vice-President and Secretary; and on the Municipal Regalia, Seals, and Coinage of Coventry, by Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A. The latter Paper was illustrated by a series of engravings, photographs, impressions of seals, and a collection of coins and medals.—M. H. Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A., was re-elected President; the Rev. P. B. Brodie, Vice-President and Secretary; and Mr. Fretton, Archaeological Secretary; and arrange-

ments were made for four excursions to be held during the year.

WINCHESTER AND HAMPSHIRE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Feb. 17.—The Rev. E. Firmstone, President, in the Chair.—Dr. B. N. Earle delivered a lecture on the “The Antiquities recently found in Winchester.” A large number of the objects discovered were exhibited; they comprised “ring” money, horse-shoes, nails, and tools; bronze articles, coins, locks and keys; vases, &c.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A MILD WINTER.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* May 1801, the following quotation from “The Life of that famous Antiquary, Anthony à Wood,” appears:—“The mildness of the season in the winter of 1681 appears by our Author's having gathered ears of rye on the 16th of December, and other grain being grazed and mowed in consequence of its premature vegetation. Garden-peas were likewise in blossom at the above period.”

HER MAJESTY'S STATE CROWN.—The Imperial State Crown of Queen Victoria, which Her Majesty wears at the opening of Parliament, was made in 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of Her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and it is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 ozs. 5 dwt. troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of 129 pearls, and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled) purchased for the crown by His Majesty King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side), between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are 14 diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and the sapphires are 16 trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons consisting of 148 diamonds. In the front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Vittoria, A.D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the Battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, in order to form the cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively 132, 124, and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lys, with four rubies in the centre, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively 85, 86, and 87 rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns;

the leaves contain 728 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds; 32 pearls form the acorns, set in cups containing 54 rose diamonds and 1 table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliant, 116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended 4 large pendant pear-shaped pearls with rose diamond caps, containing 12 rose diamonds, and stems containing 24 very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 224 brilliants, the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by four large brilliants, and 106 smaller brilliants.—*Silversmiths' Trade Journal*.

“THE STUDY OF THE PAST.”—To gossip about old places, and to exhibit a lively interest in an old date cut in stone and let into a solid wall of fine red brick, many will deem to be a craze; but those who have once caught the true flavour of antiquity, and learned what it is to extract its essence of humanity from the heart of an old stone, can very well afford to laugh in turn at those who take it for an axiom that the dying present is infinitely of more value than “the dead past.” As the dead are “the greater number,” they ought, in a Parliamentary country, to govern the thoughts of men, if not the country; for the latter function the difficulty would be to collect the votes. However, absurd as the proposition may seem at first sight, the dead to a very considerable extent do practically govern the earth. The living generation has, in youth, been shaped by the dead one. It is true that the visible links are now below the earth, and lie out of the sun; but one glance inward reveals a web and network of ties, bringing the past into such close union with the present that they are as absolutely one as if the dead were still alive and breathing. Love set deep in the soul refuses to admit that death's full shadow quenches it. Intellect finds that the spirit of the great still rules the thoughts of living men. Libraries, which the Egyptians considered to be a pharmacopoeia for diseases of the mind, are no less the chartularies of the treasure left us by the wise dead, whose silent oracles are yet instinct with life.

—C. A. Ward in the “Builder.”

A BARONETCY EATEN BY RATS OR MICE.—The late Sir John Bowring, though born in a middle station of life, was not the first member of his family who wore a “handle” to his name. At all events, in a curious collection of *Miscellanies, Historical and Philological*, which was published in 1703, is a narrative addressed to King Charles II. and to his Queen, Catherine of Braganza, from “the humblest of his most prostrately-devoted vassals, Sir John Bowring, Knt., who” (he adds) “presents this manuscript of many most occult concerns and secret transactions relating to your glorious father, England's Royal proto-martyr.” The printed volume consists of 94 pages 8vo, and reports a succession of conversations between the King and the worthy knight, “when in attendance upon him in Carisbrook Castle. On one occasion it appears that he supplied his royal master with a purse of 200*l*, a proceeding which afterwards brought him into great danger. Sir John Bowring says in another part of his interesting narrative, “His

Majesty was pleased to sign for me a warrant for a baronetcy for myself, which, with other papers of his Majesty, was afterwards eaten by rats or mice, being hidden too far behind a wainscot when my father's house came to be searched by Parliamentary officers." It was probably one of the objects of the knight's address to Charles II. to obtain the confirmation to himself of the baronetcy granted to his father; but, whether from distrust of the knight's statement, or from that habitual carelessness, neglect, and ingratitude which seemed to have characterised the "merry" monarch's relations towards those who had rendered services to himself or father in the hour of adversity and humiliation, no record of baronetcy is found as yet to exist in the Heralds' College. Still, as the lineal descendant of the ancient family of Bowring, of Bowringsleigh, Sir John inherited a good name, and to that name he added lustre by a most active and useful life; and he may very safely be added to the lists of Englishmen who are *de civitate bend meriti*.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—Antiquaries will read with a smile the following amusing sketch of the proceedings of an Archaeological Summer Congress, which we take from the Epilogue to the Westminster Play of Christmas last. The speakers are Callias and Charmides.

"CALL. Reliquias veneror! Gens Antiquaria summo

Nos apud, antiquum est quicquid, honore colunt.

CHARM. At tu "Archæologista" audis?

CALL. Longo intervally

Propositum nostrum discrepat et ratio!

Indocit doctique en! miscellanea turba,

Auctumno festos jam referente dies,

Prædictum in vicum soliti concurrere! Primo

Collaudant sese; glorificatur opus.

Jentaclo raptim sumpto, rhesisque paratis,

Ecc! hilare pergunt carpere ritè diem.

Invitant circum docto loca digna notatu;

"Castra," "Pavimentum," seu "Mediseva"

Domus.

Anxia præcipuè à Tempis data cura sacratiss,

Quo anno fuerint condita, consultur.

Tandem (prescripte hic finis chartæque, viæque!)

Hospitio fessos excipit Amphitryon.

Hic estur, bibiturque; adsunt joca, blanditæque!

Deinde redux lætus quisque cubile petit.

Felix iste labor levis et conjuncta voluptas!

Cuinam explorandi non modus iste placet?

If they are never made the subject of more ill-natured peasantry than this, Antiquaries in general will have no need to complain.

ON A LANCASHIRE USE OF THE WORD BRASS.—Mr. John Davies contributes the following interesting "note" on the above subject to the *Bury Times*:—"The use of the word (brass) as a term for money is interesting, because it points to an ante-Roman period when this metal was used for coin. It is well known that the British princes coined money in various metals at least three centuries before the Roman invasion. The word is undoubtedly Celtic. It is not found in any Teutonic language, but in Irish and Gaelic it appears as *preis*, in Manx as *prash*, in the Welsh form is *pres*, and the Old Cornish *prest* or *brest*. It is connected by Pictet

with the Sans, *bhras*, to shine, to glitter; and the Irish, *breasbhras*, pure, clean, handsome; but originally bright, shining. This relationship is confirmed by the Zend *berezya*, copper, which is connected with *berezat*, splendour, from *beres*, Sans, *bhras*, or *bhratj*. (See Pictet, "Les Origines Indo-Européennes," i. 175.) The word is not connected with the Latin *as*. The latter is the direct representative of the Sans, *ayas*, which meant primarily metal in general, and was used in later Sanskrit as a term for iron; but at an earlier stage of the language for copper or brass. Grimm connects the Gothic *eisarn*, iron (German, *eisen*), with the Goth *ais* or *aiz*, copper, brass, money; and argues from this fact that copper or bronze must have been used in Germany before iron. We have no evidence of such a priority of use in this country from any corresponding change of the meaning of words. Both copper or brass and iron were used here for various purposes, and had the proper names, at an early age—certainly long before Cesar invaded the land. It may prevent some useless labour on the part of some of your correspondents to say that the study of Sanskrit, and the discovery of the laws which govern the changes in letters and words, have raised philology of late years to the rank of a science. Any neglect of these laws, any attempt to discover the formation or the meaning of words by the old process of ingenious guessing, can only lead to error. Such attempts are a mere waste of time, and belong to a past age."

OLD MEASURE.—One of the most ancient local measures still in use in England is described by the Board of Trade in a recent report prepared for Parliament. The measure referred to is the Miners and Brenners Dish. Under the Derbyshire Mining Customs Act of 1852 the dishes or measures for lead-ore for the wapentake of Wirksworth and manor of Crich are to be adjusted according to the Brazen Dish deposited in the Moot Hall at Wirksworth. This dish is stated to contain about 14.047 imperial pints. It is of rectangular form, and bears an inscription setting forth (*intr alia*) that "This Dish was made the IIII day of October, the IIII yere of the Reign of Kyng henry the VIII., and that it is to Remayne in the Moot Hall at Wyrksworth, hanging by a cheyne, so as the merchautes or mynours may have resort to ye same at all tymes to make the tru measure after the same."

AN OLD BRITISH PASTIME.—Mr. C. R. Low, in *Golden Hours*, Part I., writes:—"Many rude varieties of quintains were employed in England in the thirteenth and two following centuries. The quintain was frequently nothing better than a stake fixed into the ground, with a flat piece of board made fast to the upper part of it, as a substitute for a shield; and such as could not procure horses contented themselves with running on foot at the quintain. Youthful aspirants to chivalric fame sometimes manufactured a wooden horse on four wheels; one boy sat on the horse and two others drew him along towards the quintain, at which he struck with a pole, or any other implement which he could persuade himself bore a resemblance to a lance. Dr. Plot, in his "History of Oxfordshire," describes the quintain of the peasantry as used in his time: "They first set a post perpendicularly into the ground, and then placed a slender piece of timber on top of it, on

a spindle, with a board nailed to it on one end, and a bag of sand hanging at the other. I saw this at Deddington, in this county. Against this board they strike with strong staves, which violently bringing about the bag of sand, if they make not good speed away, it strikes them in the neck or shoulders, and sometimes knocks them off their horses; the great design of this sport being to try the agility both of horse and man, and to break the board. It is now only in request at marriages, and set up in the way for young men to ride at as they carry home the bride, he that breaks the board being counted the best man. Stowe speaks of the prevalence of the same pastime at a spot at which a modern Londoner would be little disposed to expect it. This exercise of running at the quintain was practised in London as well in the summer as in the winter, but especially at the feast of Christmas. I have seen a quintain set up on Cornhill, by Leadenhall, where the attendants of the Lords of merry disports have run and made great pastimes, for he that hit not the board end of the quintain was laughed to scorn, and he that hit it full, if he rode not the faster, had a sound blow upon his neck with a bag full of sand hanging on the other end."

WEATHER LORE OF THE MONTH.—It was commonly said that "Wherever the wind lies on Ash Wednesday, it will continue in that quarter during all Lent." A wet March has been regarded as a bad omen, for, says the proverb—

A wet March makes a sad harvest.

Whereas—

A dry and cold March never begs its bread.

According to an old superstition, the weather at the end of March is always the exact opposite of that at the beginning, hence the familiar saying, "March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb," which is sometimes transposed to suit the season. The Scotch form is, "March comes in with an adder's head, but goes out with a peacock's tail." Old St. Matthew's Day, the 8th of this month, is supposed to influence the weather. "St. Matthew breaks the ice; if he finds none, he will make it." The last three days of March are called the "Borrowing Days," said to have been a loan from April to March. There are various versions of this story. In North Ireland, says a writer in the *Leisure Hour* (1876, p. 158), it is said that March had a spite against an old woman, and wished to kill her cow; failing to do so in his own month, he borrowed three days of April to enable him to complete the task, but whether he succeeded does not appear. In Scotland, the story varies by supposing he had a grudge against three pigs, instead of a cow. In this case the result of all his attacks on them was that "the little pigs came hirling hame." Sir Walter Scott, in a note to his "Heart of Midlothian," says, the three last days of March (old style) are called the borrowing days, for, as they are remarked to be unusually stormy, it is feigned that March had borrowed them from April to extend the sphere of his rougher sway. In an ancient Romish calendar quoted by Brand (*Popular Antiquities*, 1849, vol. ii. p. 41), there is an obscure allusion to the borrowing days. It is to the following effect:—

"A rustic fable concerning the nature of the month; the rustic names of six days which shall follow in April, or may be the last of March." Aubrey tells us that the vulgar in the West of England "do call the month of March, *Lide*," and quotes an old rhyme:—

Eat leeks in Lide, and Ramsins (garlic) in May,
And all the year after Physitians may play.

In the West of England "a bushel of March dust" is sometimes said "to be worth a King's ransom."—*English Folk Lore.*

Antiquarian News.

The Southwell bishopric fund now amounts to 25,000*l.*, about one-fourth of the sum actually needed.

An exhibition of the works of Rowlandson, the caricaturist, will be held shortly in Liverpool.

Mr. George Saintsbury is delivering a course of four lectures on "Dryden and his Period," at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street.

Mrs. Frances Alexander, who died at South Shields, on the 16th February, is stated to have reached her 104th year.

Lord Byron's writing-desk, with several autograph inscriptions and his lordship's name inside, was recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby for 70*l.*

An exhibition of the works of the City of London Society of Artists was opened on March 1 in the hall of the Skinner's Company, Dowgate Hill.

Bangor Cathedral, having been carefully restored according to the designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott, will be re-opened in May.

Owing to the meeting of the new Parliament, the opening of the India Museum will be postponed till the middle of May.

La Libre announces the discovery in the Trèves Library of a French poem entitled "Sainte-Nonna et son Fils Saint-Devy," composed by Richard Coeur-de-Lion during his captivity in Tyrol.

Applications for membership and all other communications intended for the Lithuanian Society, should be addressed to Dr. M. Voelkel, the Secretary, Tilsit.

During the forthcoming months of April, May, June, and July, Sir J. Soane's Museum will be open to the public on four days instead of three days a week—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

A proposal to open the Nottingham Castle Museum on Sundays has been discussed in the Nottingham Town Council and defeated by a majority of eight votes.

The Pope has promised to lend some of the Vatican tapestries, of great value and artistic merit, to the Exhibition of Objects of Antiquity, about to be held at Brussels in June.

The congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute, appointed to be held this year at Lincoln, will com-

mence on Tuesday, July 27th, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese.

St. David's Day, March 1st, was celebrated at Eton College, in accordance with long-established custom, the aquatic season being opened with the usual procession of boats to Surly Hall.

The Marquis of Bute has subscribed 200*l.*, and the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians 100 guineas, to the fund for the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

Mr. C. Smith, J.P., late Mayor of Reading, Vice-President of the Berkshire Archaeological and Architectural Society, read at a recent meeting of the Society a paper on "Bells, their History and Uses."

Mr. Holman Hunt has promised the Society of Arts a paper on the "Materials Used by Artists in the Present Day as compared with those Employed by the Old Masters."

A sale of more than 200 rare and curious old books lately took place at Messrs. Sotheby's. Among them were the "Ship of Fools," "The Dance of Death," "Reynard the Fox," and Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's Cathedral."

Upwards of a thousand original documents, some dating back to the thirteenth century, have been discovered at Wells, Somerset. Many of the seals are in a good state of preservation. They were found in an old oaken press in the almshouses.

The Continental pictures belonging to Mr. P. L. Everard were sold by Messrs. Christie on the 31st of January. The catalogue comprised about 160 lots, among which were many works by the leading artists of the French, Spanish, and Italian schools.

A stained-glass window, consisting of two lights, has lately been placed in All Saints' Church, Pinner, Middlesex. The inscription states that it was erected by the congregation to "Commemorate the Restoration of this their Parish Church, A.D. 1880."

A stained-glass window has lately been placed in Hereford Cathedral by the friends and former pupils of the Rev. Samuel Clark, Rector of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire, and formerly Principal of the Training College, Battersea.

In the course of pulling down Barton Old Hall, Cheshire, a workman lately discovered a number of coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., &c.; some very scarce specimens of mint marks were in the find.

Mr. William M. Ramsay, M.A., has been appointed to the Travelling Studentship in Archaeology, under the Society for Hellenic Studies. The appointment is one of 300*l.* a year for three years, and his destination is Asia Minor, where he will be engaged in exploration of the sites and ruins of ancient cities.

An interesting discovery has lately been made at the Maison Dieu Hall, Dover. It having been stated that there was a crypt under this ancient building, at the request of the Mayor it was opened, and in the vault was found a chalk coffin, containing human remains, and apparently many hundred years old.

Mr. James Croston, F.S.A., is editing for the Record Society the first volume of the Registers of the Parish of Prestbury, Cheshire. This volume begins in 1572, and ends in 1632, and its contents will be found of great value as illustrative of the local and family history of that part of the county.

Mr. Ruskin's Museum at Sheffield has become so crowded with art treasures, and the number of students visiting it from Sheffield and elsewhere has so increased, that a public subscription has been started to defray the cost of adding a wing to the building. The subscription has been opened by working men.

Mr. Edwin Arnold, whose poem "The Light of Asia," illustrative of the ancient faiths of the East, has passed through two editions here, and eight in America, has received a curious letter from the King of Siam, together with the Order of the White Elephant.

M. G. Hanotaux is to publish for the Camden Society a very curious memoir of Mme. de Motteville, written with a view to Bossuet's funeral oration on Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. Bossuet has evidently made use of this memoir, and has taken several passages from it almost *verbatim*.

An Antiquarian Society has been established at Batley, Yorkshire. The preliminary meeting was presided over by Mr. Yates, and Mr. W. H. Hick, by whom the meeting was called together, made a statement showing that the parish is very rich in antiquarian relics.

Some interesting archaeological discoveries have recently been made at the Church of Leodegar, in Wyberton, Lincolnshire, during the work of clearing preparatory to the restoration of the fabric, which is about to be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, F.S.A.

The Rev. J. Stevenson is preparing for publication a memoir by Nau, the Secretary of Mary Queen of Scots. It may be regarded as containing in substance the Queen's account of her life, and especially of those parts which have been the subject of so much controversy.

The Trustees of the British Museum have decided to adopt permanently the Siemens system of lighting by electricity, which has been in temporary use in the Reading Room for some months. The increased number of hours during which readers may avail themselves of the privileges of the Museum Library is a boon which is widely appreciated.

Among the lectures to be delivered at the Royal Institution after Easter are three on "The Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists," by Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, and also five by Professor Morley, on "The Dramatists before Shakespeare; from the Origin of the English Drama to the year of the Death of Marlowe (1593)."

A new edition of the "Eikon Basilike" is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock, reprinted from the edition of 1648, with a facsimile of the frontispiece found only in Dugard's copies, giving the explanation of the emblem. Mr. Edward Scott introduces this edition

with an extended preface, bringing fresh evidence in favour of the royal authorship of the work.

At Coates' auction room, Toronto, the masonic diploma of Souter Johnnie (Burns' friend in "Tam O'Shanter") was lately sold to Mr. J. Ross Robertson, of the *Evening Telegram*, for 178 dols. In the corner of the diploma is fastened a lock of "Highland Mary's" hair. The certificate bears the seal of St. James' Lodge, Ayr, Scotland, Oct. 6th, 1790.

A Dutch Burgomaster has enriched the archives of Holland with the original order from the States General to the Dutch Commander van Ghent, "to sail up the river of Rochester, thence with all speed to the Bay of Chatham, in order to execute and effectuate the attack, fight, taking, burning, or ruining of the warships of the King of Great Britain."

We have already mentioned (see p. 87) that the *Lincoln Gazette* has lately commenced a series of local "Notes and Queries." It may be added that the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, the *High Peak News*, and other journals have set apart columns for that particular subject, which must prove of great interest and value to archaeologists and antiquaries.

Lord Selborne and Mr. F. J. Bramwell, Chairmen respectively of the Council and Executive Committee of the City and Guilds of London Institute, have addressed a letter to the Prince of Wales, as President of the Commissioners for the 1851 Exhibition, proposing to build and maintain a college for advanced technical education, at South Kensington.

The President, has made an appeal for contributions of books for the Armenian Library and Reading Room, which was established at Smyrna in 1869, and has now in it 2000 volumes. The Armenians are applying themselves more than formerly to the study of English, and wish to increase the number of their English books.

The Chronological Notes of the Order of St. Benedict, mentioned in our last (p. 134), extend from the time of Queen Mary to the death of James II. They were compiled in 1709 by Bennet Welden, a monk of St. Edmund's, Paris, and frequent allusions to the MSS. are made by Dodd, Tierney, Oliver, and other writers.

A manuscript Psalter has just been discovered at Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which archaeological experts assign to the second half of the eighth century. It presents all the characteristics of the later Merovingian and early Carlovingian period, and is presumed to have been originally the property of some monastery on the left bank of the Rhine.

An album of photographic facsimiles of manuscripts of St. Thomas Aquinas, recently discovered by a Benedictine at Subiaco, some wholly in the handwriting of the author, known as the "Angelic Doctor," others copiously annotated by him, and many of them treatises hitherto unpublished, has been prepared by the Benedictine Monks for presentation to the Pope.

The actors of Italy have conceived the plan of

founding an hospital for aged members of their profession. The house chosen for this purpose is the Royal Castle of San Michele in Bosco, near Bologna, once an old monastery, and inhabited by Pius IX. when in that city. They propose that in this mansion old actors and their families shall reside, and that their children shall here receive gratuitous instruction.

A Dr. Borne, a gentleman of French extraction, but long resident in Switzerland, has left his property to the Lausanne University under peculiar conditions. The revenue is to accumulate for 100 years, then to be devoted to the publication, in all known languages, of the Doctor's MS. work, "Maxims and Aphorisms," a copy of which is to be supplied to every library in the world.

Some hitherto unpublished letters and documents connected with Oliver Cromwell's movements in Ireland, together with an original contemporary narrative of his proceedings there, will appear in the course of the present month in the second volume of the "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-1652," edited by Mr. J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., for the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society.

The "Folk Lore of Shakespeare," by the Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer, M.A., author of "British Popular Customs" and "English Folk Lore," is the title of a new work which Messrs. Griffith and Farran announce. It will treat of the following subjects among others:—The life of man, the human body, charms and spells, divination and auguries, days and seasons, weather lore, birds and animals, witches, fairies, ghosts and spirits, dreams and superstitions.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Mr. Rivett-Carnac exhibited some copper coins of the Sunga dynasty, the first of whose kings, Pushpa-Mitra, reigned 178 B.C. Some of the names of the coins have been deciphered by Mr. Carleyle, of the Archaeological Survey, and are said to be new to Indian history. For example, Bhudra Ghosa, Phaguni Mitra, Surya Mitra, &c. Papers on the subject and engravings of the coins will be published.

From the last annual report of the Royal Literary Fund it appears that in 1879 2470*l.* had been disbursed, and a balance of 944*l.* carried forward. Of the grants made 465*l.* had been given to authors classed under the heading "History and Biography;" 305*l.* to devotees of science and art; and 8*l.* to poets; and a like sum to writers on Biblical subjects. There were 36 recipients of the bounty of the Fund, of whom 26 were men and 10 women.

Efforts are being commenced in the direction of spelling reform by several German publications, including the *Kolnische Zeitung*, which has dropped the *s* in the termination *niss*, the *h* in such words as *Theil*, *Rath*, *Noth*, *Muth*, and their compounds, the *h* in the terminal *thum*, the unnecessary *a* in *Waare*, and so on. The above-mentioned syllables now appear in the chief German papers spelt thus:—*Teil*, *Rat*, *Not*, *Mut*, *Thum*, *Ware*.

A Museum of Wesleyan Methodist Antiquities has been established at the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate Street. Besides a variety of portraits of Wesleyan celebrities, the museum contains a large

collection of letters and documents belonging to the Methodism of the past, together with sundry relics gathered from all parts of the mission field. The latest addition is a numerous collection of tools and other articles from the Yoruba country.

The Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, for many years the President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the historian of the colony and State of Rhode Island, and the defender of its history and literature, has died at the age of fifty-six. Mr. Arnold was an author of eminence in New England, and his works are well known to many on this side of the Atlantic. He was especially an authority in all matters relating to the progress of religious liberty in his native State.

The German newspaper, *Der Hamburger Correspondent*, which is one of the most old-established, has just entered upon its 156th year of life. In commemoration of this event the management have been and still are issuing from time to time interesting matter from their archives in the shape of reprints and fac-similes. One of these latter reproduces the manifesto issued by Frederick the Great on taking possession of Silesia, a document of interest to an historian as well as a philosopher.

The ancient sun-dial of the clock at Hampton Court Palace, mentioned in our last Number (see page 136), shows now not only the hours of the day and night, but also the day of the month, the motion of the sun and moon, the age of the moon, its phases and quarters. Mr. Wood, in his "Curiosities of Clocks and Watches," mentions a payment made in 1575 to one George Gaver for painting the dial of this clock, and it had been repaired occasionally since that date.

A sale of pictures, ancient and modern, belonging to Mr. James Fenton, of Norton Hall, Gloucestershire, took place the last week in February, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. Among the works disposed of were "Mercury and Argus," by Rubens; "An Engagement between the Dutch and English Fleets," by Van de Velde; "Portrait of the Artist at the Age of Sixty," by Rembrandt; and "Helena Forman and her Two Children as the Infant Christ and St. John," by Rubens.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett are about to publish an interesting work on Chelsea and its Chronicles, by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, author of "The Life of the Rev. W. Harness." It is to be called "The Village of Palaces." It will contain many particulars, hitherto unknown, relating to this interesting suburb, with biographical notices of its residents. Mr. L'Estrange has taken great pains in identifying the sites of many historical buildings which once adorned Chelsea.

Mr. Thomas George Stevenson, antiquarian publisher, of Edinburgh, will shortly issue a curious and interesting work, entitled "Edinburgh in the Olden Time." It comprises facsimiles of a collection of forty-six original drawings in China ink of some of the most remarkable streets, public buildings, and other remains of antiquity within that city between the years 1796 and 1828. It will form a handsome folio volume, and will be a companion to Drummond's

"Old Edinburgh." The impression will be limited to 300 copies.

Among the new books announced this month, which are interesting to antiquaries, are the following, published by Mr. Elliot Stock:—*EARLY REPRINTS FOR ENGLISH READERS*, No. 1. *John Gerson, by Rev. E. H. Reynolds, Librarian of Exeter Cathedral; A Reprint of the LEGENDA SANCTORUM of BISHOP GRANDISON*, with a *facsimile* page from the original in colours. It is proposed to issue to subscribers a limited number of copies of this latter work on alternate months.

The Great Hall of Cardiff Castle is being decorated in fresco in a style befitting that ancient and historic fortress. The last subject painted is the marriage of Robert, created Earl of Gloucester by Henry I., with Mabel, daughter and heiress of Fitz-Hamon, late Lord of Gloucester. The ceremony is represented as taking place at the church door. The fresco is designed by Mr. H. W. Lonsdale. It will occupy the end of the hall opposite the Minstrels' Gallery. The restoration of the hall has been entrusted by Lord Bute to Mr. W. Burges, architect.

Not many churches in England are possessed of libraries of old books, but there are a few exceptions to the rule. The most notable one near London is that of Langley Church, between Slough and Uxbridge. Another library is in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, the vicar of which parish has lately sold one valuable book out of the library for 150*l.* in order to purchase a stained-glass window. The churchwardens had repeatedly cautioned the vicar not to dispose of the books, and it seems that the act is illegal unless done under a "faculty."

The chancel of Poltimore Church, Devon, has just been carefully restored, at the cost of the Rev. Francis Sterry, the rector. During the work the two ancient "squints" or "hagioscopes"—oblique openings through the walls of the chancel arch into the transepts, originally intended for the purpose of enabling persons in the more remote portions of the church not in a line with the altar to see the Elevation of the Host—have been re-opened. The oaken rood screen, also, has been stripped of its coats of paint, and thoroughly restored.

The effects of the late Mr. J. B. Buckstone were sold at Lower Sydenham, on the 19th February. Among the principal lots were a fine proof engraving, "The Maid and the Magpie," after Sir E. Landseer, which fetched 10*l.*; *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 9*l.* 15*s.*; "The Piper and Pail of Nutcrackers," 12*l.*; portrait of the late J. B. Buckstone, by Macrise, 20 guineas; "Sheep," by T. S. Cooper, R.A., presented by the artist to Mr. Buckstone, 68 guineas; a water-colour drawing, scene from the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, by Kenny Meadows, 12*l.*

The ninth volume of the Indian Archaeological Survey Reports, just issued, covers nearly the whole of the Western half of the Central Provinces. Mr. Alexander Cunningham, the compiler of this volume, tells us that at an early date the Northern tract was subject to two petty chiefs, or simple Maharajahs,

who were tributary to the powerful Gupta Kings, in whose era they date all their inscriptions. The occurrence of these dates has given him an opportunity of discussing the probable starting-point of the Gupta era, which he fixes as approximating to the year 194 A.D.

Mr. James Coleman, bookseller, of Tottenham, has just published a small tract containing upwards of 220 copies of original marriage registers of St. Mary's, Whitlesea, Cambridgeshire. The registers extend from 1662 to 1672, and the copies are taken from the original book, which is now in Mr. Coleman's possession. In a recent catalogue Mr. Coleman says: "If the parish authorities will confer together and send me their joint request that I should restore the portion of the old register to its original custodians, I will give it to them with much pleasure for the good of the public in future."

With reference to the Bodleian Library, a correspondent writes from Oxford: "The University has passed a most ridiculous statute about the Bodleian Library. No one is to be allowed to copy a manuscript without the permission of the Librarian, and after he has copied it he is not to be allowed to publish his collations without the permission of the Librarian. This restriction does not even exist at the Vatican. All libraries become more and more liberal. But the Bodleian, which for 300 years has been a model of liberality and generosity, is suddenly placed below the Vatican Library in illiberality."

Among the pictures in the second exhibition of the French Water-Colour Society now open, are two by Heilbuth, entitled "Dans les Fouilles" and "Le Repos," which may be of interest to antiquaries. In the former a *savant* is explaining to a lady tourist and her attendants his researches on the site of an Italian town. The archaeologist looks thoroughly in earnest; his excavators, standing in the trench, do not seem sorry for a pretext for a pause; the lady with her eye-glass listens attentively to the explanation, while her servants stare at the landscape with an indifferent or mocking air. More humour and philosophy could not be put into a picture. "Le Repos" is equally excellent.

The ancient church of Moreton Valence, Gloucestershire, has been reopened after repair and rearrangement. Ancient foundations of hewn stone have been found west of the church. The place was moated round, and is supposed to have been the site of the mansion of the Valences. The church is chiefly Norman. The figures carved on the gargoyle of the tower are unusually massive and grotesque, and there are also gargoyle carved with bears' heads, a paw being placed on each side of the head. The old north porch, of wood and stone, is a most interesting feature. In it, and over the doorway into the church, is a semicircular Norman arch, within which is a carved representation of St. George and the Dragon.

Whilst making preparations for the enlargement of St. Margaret's Church, Durham, the workmen discovered in the north wall a door which had long been blocked up, and which formerly was called the priest's doorway. In the same wall a very early Norman window was also found. On removing the lime and

plaster from the buttresses supporting the chancel arch, it was found that successive layers of the former had been placed upon the original colouring, which on examination was found to be covered with fresco painting of a date prior to the time of Bishop Pudsey (A.D. 1153). The subjects depicted cannot now be ascertained with accuracy. The church dates from before 1140, and many traces of the early church are still visible, notwithstanding the alterations of modern times.

One of the greatest art sales that the world has ever known commenced on the 15th March at Florence, at Prince Demidoff's celebrated palace of San Donato. In the various galleries every school of painting is represented—many schools by *chefs d'œuvre*, many more by very remarkable works. Besides pictures by the first masters, the sale comprises sundry articles of household furniture, vases, Gobelins and Flemish tapestry, candelabra, sculpture, ecclesiastical art needlework, a very costly assemblage of ancient art work in the precious metals, old Japanese and Chinese porcelain, vases, and wood carvings. This sale, which will extend through April and May, is likely to prove as interesting to the art and literary world as did the famous sale of Horace Walpole's effects at Strawberry Hill.

A meeting has been held in the Town Hall of St. Albans, under the presidency of the Mayor, to consider Sir Edmund Beckett's offer to continue the restoration of the cathedral. The Bishop, the Rector and Churchwardens, and all the present Committee are anxious for a faculty to be granted; but it is still opposed by one parishioner, Archdeacon Grant, who has only just acquired a qualification. Lord Cowper and Mr. Evans, of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, also oppose; but as they are non-parishioners, their *locus standi* is disputed. Lord Verulam, the Chairman of the Committee, wrote expressing his hope that the faculty would be granted. Several resolutions were passed in favour of the faculty, and the Mayor was deputed to communicate the same to the Chancellor of the diocese.

Two small collections of pictures were sold on the 17th February by Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods; the one belonging to the late Mr. M. Posno, consisting of about 50 pictures, mostly by modern painters of the Dutch, Belgian, and German schools; the other to the late Mr. Lionel Lawson, in which, out of 114 lots, about half were by old masters. Among the former were "Consolation," by H. Bource; "A Fisherman's Family on the Look Out," by T. Ladée; "On the Sands," by Madrazo; "Rejected," by Marcus Stone; and "A Calm," by A. Waldrop. Among the latter, the more important pictures comprised "Rest in the Hayfield," by Bate-man; "A View in the Highlands," by T. Creswick; "The Gleaner's Return," by W. Shayer; "Venice," by Clarkson Stanfield; "The Mask," by F. Boucher; and "A Forest Scene," by J. Van Kessel.

Three volumes of Professor Max-Müller's Sacred Books of the East will be published in April, viz.:—Vol. iv., "The Vendidad," translated by James Dar- mester; Vol. v., "The Bundahis, Bahman Yast, and Shāyast-la-Shāyast," translated by E. W. West;

Vol. vii., "The Institutes of Vishnu," translated by Professor J. Jolly. The following volumes are also in the press, viz. — Vol. vi., "The Qur'an," Part 1, translated by Professor E. H. Palmer; Vol. viii., "The Bhagavadgita," with other extracts from the Mahâbhârata, translated by Kashinath Trimbak Telang; Vol. ix., "The Qur'an," Part 2, translated by Professor E. H. Palmer; Vol. x., "The Suttanipâta," &c., translated by Professor Fausbôl; Vol. xi., "The Mahâparinibbâna Sutta, the Tevigga Sutta, the Mahâsudassana Sutta, the Dhammakakkappavattana Sutta," translated by T. W. Rhys Davids.

The *Academy* says that it has always been asserted that Capell, in 1760, was the first man to attribute the play of *Edward the Third* to Shakspeare; but nearly a hundred years earlier Mr. Furnivall finds in "An exact and perfect catalogue of all *Playes* that are printed," at the end of T(homas) G(off)'s *Careless Shepherdess*, 1656, the entry —

Edward 2 }
Edward 3 } Shakespeare.
Edward 4 }

And although the attribution of Marlowe's Edward II. and Heywood's Edward IV. to Shakspeare robs of all value the assignment of Edward III. to him, yet the fact that Goff preceded Capell in so assigning it should be known. Neither Goff nor Kirkman, the better cataloguer who soon followed him, attributes *Arden of Faversham* to Shakspeare.

Lord Talbot de Malahide writes to the editor of the *Times* — "In one of your leading articles you allude to the preservation of the Tour de St. Jacques, in the Place de Châtelet. I will tell you how this came to pass. Meeting M. Didron, the celebrated antiquary, some years ago, he told me the following story: — 'There has been a mania for destroying the old towers of Paris. Among the rest the Tour de St. Jacques had been condemned. I was determined to make an effort in its favour. The decision rested with the Municipalité, and as I was intimate with M. Arago, an influential member of that body, I addressed him as follows: — "I know that you have been for some time anxious to light Paris by a central sun; now is your time, you cannot have a better place to fix the light than the Tour de St. Jacques, so pray try and save it." He promised to do so, and, although the church was levelled to the ground, the tower still remains intact."

Dr. Taylor and Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., of Carlisle, have lately opened an ancient British burial-place at Clifton Hall Farm, for the purpose of taking measurements. On trying the ground on the north side of the fence with a gavelock, they came on the cover of a cist which contained two urns; they lay on their sides, with their mouths looking N.E., each containing about a handful of fine black soil. The remains of the skeleton were found, but in a fragmentary state. The axis of the cist consisted of four stones set on edge, and a cover. The dimensions of the floor of the cist were — length, 3 feet 3 inches; breadth, 18 inches; and the depth was 18 inches. At the top the breadth was only 14 inches, one of the side stones having slightly fallen inwards. The floor of the cist was the natural surface of the ground. A

search was made amongst the débris within and about these graves, but no pottery nor implements were found. These cists lay pretty much in the same line, but the head of the one separated about three feet from the foot of the other.

The Very Rev. Charles W. Russell, D.D., President of Maynooth College, who died at his residence in Dublin on the 26th Feb., aged 68, was a native of the county of Down, and for some years occupied the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the college of which he became President in 1857. Dr. Russell was thought to have been marked out for the Archibishopric of Dublin, and for the Cardinalate. He was well known as an antiquary and as an active member of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts from the time of its establishment. He was the author of a "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," and editor of some Calendars and State Papers in the series of the Master of the Rolls. Previous to undertaking the Calendars, Dr. Russell had been engaged, with Mr. Prendergast, under Lord Romilly, in selecting official documents for transcription from the Carte manuscripts at Oxford. Dr. Russell was a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh* and other reviews, and also to the British Association in the Department of Geography and Ethnology; and he also held office as governor or trustee of several of the public institutions in Dublin.

Haileybury College possesses an Antiquarian Society which was founded in 1874. It comprises some of the masters and twenty of the upper boys. There are several corresponding members, including Professor Paley, Rev. Canon Knowles, of St. Bees, Rev. T. Norwood, Rev. Dr. Raven, who have taken a kind interest in the Society and contributed papers. Meetings are held fortnightly, when papers are read on various antiquarian subjects. During the present term, papers are promised by A. W. Blomfield, Esq., on "The History of a Village Church;" by Rev. W. Wigram, on "Bells;" by A. V. Jones, Esq., on "The Music of Shakspeare's Songs;" by L. S. Milford, Esq., on "Pompeii;" by the Rev. F. B. Butler, on the "Churches in the City of London." Many papers have been written by members of the school. During the summer, "pilgrimages" are arranged to places of interest in the neighbourhood, such as St. Albans, Waltham Abbey, Cheshunt. The Society is gradually forming a museum, and its collection of coins contains specimens of most of the English reigns. The Society possesses a very large collection of rubbings from monumental brasses, including all the most important specimens in England. There is an annual exhibition of the Society's property, assisted by the loans of members and their friends.

With reference to the suggestion for placing upon the walls of Carnarvon Castle a stone tablet, inscribed with the names and dates of birth, &c., of the several Princes of Wales who have up to the present time enjoyed that title (see *ante*, p. 91), a correspondent of the *Oswestry Advertiser* writes: — "May I ask what this writer means by 'the compact which was entered into on behalf of the Welsh nation when they accepted the first Prince of Wales? Is there any one possessing a knowledge of Welsh history who has a doubt that Wales was as much conquered by

Edward I. as the French were at the Battle of Waterloo? But I shall be expected to give my authorities. I will. In the early Ministers' Accounts in the Public Record Office in London, there are allusions to what took place when the King held the Principality of Wales—*tempore Regis*. In the same repository is a letter from Edward of Carnarvon to Walter Reynald, stating that the King had, in the 29th year of his reign, granted to the Prince the land of Wales. But, beyond all this, the enrolment of the Letters Patent, conferring upon young Edward the Principality of Wales, is in the Public Record Office. They give him the whole of Wales, excepting that part which had been granted to the Queen in jointure, and the reversion of that also. Edward of Carnarvon was then in his 17th year."

Messrs. Rowland Matthews and Co. recently sold at their auction gallery in the Euston Road the art treasures in the well-known Tempest Collection, which was bequeathed to the Orphanage of St. Vincent de Paul, Carlisle Place, Westminster, by the late Mr. Walter Tempest. The lots included fine specimens of old French and English furniture, Italian cabinets, panels painted by Angelica Kaufmann, old Chelsea, Worcester, Dresden, and Oriental china, Sèvres porcelain, and several fine specimens of paintings by the great masters of the Italian, Venetian, Gothic, Flemish, French, and English schools. Among them we may particularise Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Inchbald, which fetched 80 guineas; the Life of Christ, by Albert Dürer, 150 guineas; Tynemouth, by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., 95*l.*; the Holy Family, by Parmegiano, 75 guineas; Canterbury Meadows, by T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., 460*l.*; Interior of a Stable, by J. F. Herring, 220*l.* Among other important works submitted for sale may be mentioned A Night Scene on the Scheldt, by Vandervelde; St. Agnes, by Guido; The Entombment, by Ludovico Carracci; Marriage of St. Catherine, by Paul Veronese; Interior of an Inn, by Teniers; St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, by Salvator Rosa; an Altar Piece representing the Holy Family, by Perugino; and the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Rubens. The entire lots, 320 in number realised a little over 4,600*l.*

The Roman Court of Appeal has lately pronounced its decision in the case of Her Majesty Donna Maria Cristina de Bourbon, Empress of Brazil, and Donna Isabella, Countess d'Eu, Princess Imperial of Brazil, and the Count d'Eu, plaintiffs, against the Marchese Ferraioli, defendant. The subject of dispute is a property of the Bourbon family at Isola Farnese, near the ancient Veii, which the Ferraioli held in lease as from the Empress of Brazil. On this land was a charge, which by recent laws the tenant can claim to redeem, and thus acquire a right to the ground. The proprietors consented, but with the reservation that they could make excavations or claim any statues or antiques found on the property. This reservation was important; for several valuable discoveries have been made in the neighbourhood, amongst others the twenty-four Ionic columns now forming the portico of the Palace in the Piazza Colonna, formerly the Post Office; and the Ferraioli refused to admit its validity. In the meanwhile a bust of Antinous was turned up

by a plough on the property, and the proprietors claimed it, while the Ferraioli refused to give it up. The Bourbons brought an action against their tenants for the delivery of the bust, and the Ferraioli cited their landlords to fulfil the contract without conditions. The judgment pronounced was substantially in favour of the Bourbons; it being decided that the right of excavation constituted a value above the annual charge on the land, and that the bust was the property of the landlords, under the agreement.

The Annual Report of the Directors of the National Gallery states that during the year 1879, eighteen pictures were purchased. They were:—“Portrait of a Cardinal,” by a painter of the Italian school, 16th century; “A Battle-piece,” by a painter of the Ferrarese school; “Bust Portrait of a Young Man,” by a painter of the old Dutch or Flemish school; “View on the River Wye,” by Richard Wilson, R.A.; “A Cornfield, with Figures” (a sketch), by J. Constable, R.A.; “View on Barnes Common,” by J. Constable, R.A.; “A Quarry with Pheasants,” by George Morland; “The Parson's Daughter” (a portrait), by George Romney; “From the Myth of Narcissus,” by Thomas Stothard, R.A.; “Cupids Preparing for the Chase,” by T. Stothard, R.A.; “A Rocky River Scene,” by Richard Wilson, R.A.; “The Death of the Earl of Chatham” (a sketch in monochrome for the picture in the National Gallery), by J. S. Copley, R.A.; “The Death of the Earl of Chatham” (another sketch in monochrome for the picture above mentioned), by J. S. Copley, R.A.; “Portrait” (said to be the poet Gay), by a painter of the English school, 18th century; “A Convivial Party,” by Dirk Hals; “Virgin and Child, with St. Francis and St. Jerome,” by Pietro Perugino; a triptych, viz., “The Virgin and Child Enthroned, Our Lord bearing His Cross, and The Agony in the Garden,” by Ambrogio Borgognone; and “St. Peter and St. Nicholas of Bari,” by Benvenuto da Siena (formerly the side panels of a triptych). By the death, unmarried, of the late Mr. F. W. Clarke, the personal estate of his father (who died in 1856), estimated at 24,000*l.*, accrues to the Trustees of the National Gallery.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows respecting the tomb of Lady Alicia Lisle:—“Being in the New Forest a few days since, I paid a visit to the little churchyard of Ellingham, near Ringwood, with a view to get a sight of the tomb of the unfortunate Lady Alicia Lisle, who was executed by the order of the terrible Judge Jeffreys for having concealed in her house at Moyle's Court two of those who had been concerned in the late rebellion. Her story is well known, and most pathetically described in the pages of Macaulay. She was buried in Ellingham in 1688. Searching over the well-filled graveyard, I at last came upon her resting-place. I was somewhat astonished to find that there was nothing about it to indicate to an ordinary observer that such an interesting and historical relic existed; no mark, not even a railing to preserve it from injury. And the inscription, which must originally have been well executed, is with difficulty made out; in fact, the word Lisle is scarcely legible. Those of your readers who take interest in these matters will probably agree with me that this state of things should not be.” As an ad-

dendum to the above, Mr. Frederick Fane, of Moyles Court, as churchwarden of Ellingham, writes: "Until four or five years ago her (Lady Alicia Lisle's) place of burial was covered by a plain altar tomb of brick, with a stone top, upon which is a plain inscription giving date of death. The brickwork being much decayed was replaced with stone and the whole put in good order by the care of a gentleman, head of an ancient Catholic family claiming kinship with the Lisles. The inscription was not re-cut, but when Mr. Smith saw it perhaps the sun was strongly out, as with a cloudy sky, the lettering is particularly legible."

The new series of excavations in Olympia seems likely to reward the German Commission, though the work has been much interrupted by rain. Among other objects discovered are numerous fragments hitherto missing in the metope reliefs, a deeply-carved stone representing a lion, the first specimen of the kind hitherto found; further, a head of the younger Faustina, which fits a torso unearthed some time ago. Among the foundations of the Temple of Hera have been dug up a large number of very votive offerings in bronze and terra-cotta. On the western side of the Altis a gateway leading to the north has been brought to light, and numerous remains of buildings have been laid bare near the Byzantine church. Hitherto scarcely any traces have been discovered of the great altar of Zeus, which formed the central point in the ancient ceremonies at Olympia. Remains of the sacrificial ashes and some votive offerings connected with them had, indeed, been found, but the altar itself was missing, and it was concluded that it had been destroyed by fanatics. Contrary to expectation, however, the round stone foundations of the great sacrificial altar have at length been brought to light. As the tomb of Pelops, with its vestibule, has also been found, we are now able to lay down the ground plan of Olympia, with mathematical certainty. Another discovery of great importance recently made is an inscription, a *rhetra* or table of laws in the Elie dialect. With respect to the work of the German Commissioners, it is announced with regret that, owing to instructions from Berlin, half the labourers employed in the work have been dismissed, and the labours of the German commission will be soon brought to a close. The latest official communications from Olympia describe the latest discoveries there as follows:—To the south-west of the Metroon were found the foundations of the great altar of Zeus, forming an ellipse of 44 mètres in circumference. In addition, there have been found a head of Augustus, a bronze plate with an Elie inscription, and an important fragment belonging to the Nike of Paionios.

Correspondence.

BOOK-PLATES.

I take leave to point out to you one of the most curious and elaborate I have ever met with, and which I think would probably have been noticed by one or other of the contributors of your two interesting

papers (pp. 75 and 117) in *THE ANTIQUARY*, had they known it.

It is the book-plate of the famous grammarian, Thomas Ruddiman, keeper of the library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, whose life was published in 1794 by the well-known antiquary, George Chalmers. A copy of the plate will be found on the last page of the volume, and of course may be seen at once in the British Museum.

G. E.



BRASS COIN.

A friend of the writer turned up in a garden a few months ago a brass coin or weight (?), about the size of sixpence, and three times as thick, having the following imprint:—"COINED BEFORE 1772." Obverse, "5dwt. *6gs." Has this some relation to the weight of coin?

W. M. E.



GENEALOGY OF NICHOLSON, NICOLSON, MACNICOL, OR MACNEACHDAILL.

Can any reader of *THE ANTIQUARY* oblige me with information respecting the Nicols of Skye? I have for many years been collecting Nicholson genealogies and folk-lore, and claim descent from the chief of the clan, thus:—Eoin, chief of the clan; Nicail, whose brother Alexander was next chief; Andreas, whose cousin Donald was next chief; Nicail, the outlaw, time of James I. England, VI. Scotland; Donald, whose cousin Donald, the chief, had 23 children; William, slain at Sedgemoor, son-in-law of Donald the chief; John, of Portree, commonly called the Sailor; William, of Malborough, Devon, cousin to Flora McDonald; Joseph, of Kingsbridge, Devon, kin to Dr. Walcot (*Peter Pindar*); William, of Plymouth and Newcastle-on-Tyne; William, of Coleford, Gloucestershire; William, your correspondent. The Nicols suffered largely through espousing the cause of the Stuarts in 1715 and 1745.

W. NICHOLSON.

Roath, near Cardiff.



HERALDIC.

At an old house in Bedfordshire, where I was on a visit a few months ago, I met with some large old china plates, with a coat of arms painted on them, as follows:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a bend of the same between six torteaux; 2nd and 3rd azure, a lion rampant, argent; over all, an escutcheon of pretence, the same as the 2nd and 3rd quarters. For a crest there is a cardinal's hat, with its tassels; on the dexter side of it a mitre, on the sinister a crozier. I think the coat of arms must be foreign, as we have, in the 1st and 4th quarters, *metal upon metal*. The friend to whom they belong could not tell me anything at all about the plates in question, or how they had come into the possession of the family. There was no maker's mark on them that I could see, and I have no suggestion to offer with regard to them but that the set must have been made to order for some

private person, holding the rank of cardinal in the Roman Church. If you can throw any more light on the subject, will you kindly do so, and oblige,

MONTAGU WEBSTER.
Hill Vicarage, Sutton-Coldfield.



USE OF LIME IN BUILDINGS.

Will any correspondent of THE ANTIQUARY kindly inform me when lime began to be used as a cement in building (1) anywhere, (2) specially in Britain? The question was suggested in the course of an investigation into the antiquity, &c., of the Irish Round Towers, which all appear to be built with the cement of lime and sand, and the thought naturally suggested itself—What is the origin and history of such a style of masonry? The Brochs and Cyclopean buildings on the western coasts of Ireland and Scotland are all apparently uncemented.

JAMES GAMMACK.

Drumlithie, N.B.



THE BOOK OF ST. ALBAN'S.

(See *ante* p. 28.)

The following may interest your readers. A correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1801, writes in regard to the above:—

"The great scarcity of Juliana Barnes's book is spoken of in Vol. lxx. p. 437. I have a book intituled 'The Gentleman's Academie, or Booke of St. Alban's,' containing three most exact and excellent Bookes; the first of hawking, the second of all the proper terms of hunting, and the last of armorie. All compiled by Juliana Barnes, in the yere from the incarnation of Christ, 1486, and now reduced into a better method by G. M. Printed for Humfrey Lowndes, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Church-yard, 1595."

W. E. M.



THE SLUR-BOW.

Can you, or any of your learned correspondents, inform me what was the ancient "slur-bow." This weapon is occasionally mentioned in old lists and inventories of arms, and it was evidently neither the long-bow nor the ordinary cross-bow, as it is named in connection with both of these. Mr. J. Hewitt, in his well-known work on "Ancient Armour," does not attempt any explanation of the term. Sir Samuel Meyrick opines that the "slur-bow" was the barreled cross-bow—that is, a cross-bow having a barrel upon the stock, slit open at the sides to allow for the play of the string; but this, I think, cannot be correct, as the barreled cross-bow is a comparatively modern article, not traceable further back than the time of Charles I., or thereabouts; and it was, besides, a mere toy, used principally by ladies and young persons for shooting small birds in gardens—whereas the slur-bow was much more ancient, and was evidently a weapon of war.

B. R.

MILTON'S "PARADISE REGAINED."

I would be obliged if any one could give me an idea of the value of a copy of Milton's "Paradise Regained" and other Poems, published by Jonson in 1765, with plates by F. Hayman, and a frontispiece by Miller. The title-page—"Paradise Regained; a Poem in Four Books; to which is added Samson Agonistes, and poems upon several occasions, with a Tractate of Education. The author, John Milton: London. Printed for J. and R. Jonson, L. Hawes and Co. and others, 1765." I can find no mention of this in Lowndes. Is it so rare that he was unaware of it? or is it so common that he thought it unnecessary to mention it?

GERALD DONNELLY.

Adelaide Road, Dublin.



SALTING THE CHILD AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

In a curious little work printed in 1641, called "A Light to Grammar and other Arts and Sciences," by Hezekiah Woodward, who appears to have been a friend of Samuel Hartlib, to whom John Milton addressed his *Tractate of Education*, I note, at page 123 of the second part, the following mention of an ancient custom, which may interest your readers:—

"There was an old ceremonie in use amongst us, I will not compare it with the new, but I will say it was as *harmlesse*, as that we call most *harmlesse*. The ceremony was, *To salt the child at the church doore.*"

JOHN WILSON.

21, King William Street,
Charing Cross.



UNIQUE BRASS COIN OF ALLECTUS.

I think it may interest some of your readers if I describe a third brass coin of Allectus now in my possession, of a type which I have reason to believe is unique.

Obverse—Head of Allectus to right, crowned, shoulders draped. IMP.C ALLECTVS. P.F.AVG. Reverse—Abundance standing ABVNDANT.AVG. In the field s.p. In the exergue c. The coin bears traces of having been tinned or plated.

The type is new both to the British Museum authorities and to Mr. John Evans. I shall be delighted to show the coin to any lover of Roman brass, and shall not be disappointed if I learn through the pages of THE ANTIQUARY that mine is not the only one of this type.

C. A. DE COSSON.
Pyricroft House, Chertsey.



FOLK-MEDICINE.

As some readers of THE ANTIQUARY are aware, I am engaged at present in preparing my papers on this subject for the Folk-Lore Society. Thanks to the courtesy of many correspondents of *Notes and Queries* and others, I have received welcome communications; but there are still branches

of my subject—such as Colour (on which Number 3 of THE ANTIQUARY contains a paper), concerning which I should be glad to receive additional notes. May I add *bis dat qui cito dat*, for I wish my MS. to be in Mr. Gomme's hands before the end of the year?

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

1, Alfred Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.



A PUNNING EPITAPH.

Below is a copy of a quaint punning epitaph in Farcham Church, Hants, which, it seems to me, is worthy of record in print:—

AN EPITAPH
UPON THE TRULY WORTHY EMMANUEL
BAD ESQVIRE
READER KNOWST THOU WHO LYVES HERE
I'LL TELL THEE WHEN I HAVE I FEARE
THOVLT SCARCE BELEEEEVE MEE TIS GOOD BAD
NOE CONTRADICTION NEITHER I HAVE HAD
THE TRIALL OF THIS TRVTH AND ON THIS STONE
ENGRAVE THIS WISH NOW HEE IS GONE
SOE GOOD A BAD DOTH THIS SAME GRAVE CONTAINE
WVOLD ALL LIKE BAD WERE THAT WITH VS REMAINE
HEE DECEASED AVGVST
THE xviii 1632

The above epitaph appears on a flat tombstone under the communion table.

YOUNG MITCHELL.

Fareham, Hants.



The Antiquary's Repertory.

Osgodroso, *Wapentake of*, Subsidy Roll, 2 Rich. II. The "Yorkshire Archaeological Journal," 1880, p. I.

Knaresborough Castle. By Geo. T. Clark, *ib.*, p. 98.

Swine in Holderness, *Priory of*, Ancient Charters of. By Sir Geo. Duckett, Bart., *ib.*, p. 113.

The Ancient British Coins of Sussex. By Ernest H. Willett, F.S.A. Sussex Archaeol. Collections, vol. 30.

The Arundel Chancery Case. The Duke of Norfolk v. Arbutnott. By the Editor, *ib.*, p. 31.

St. Mary's Church, Barcombe. By Miss F. H. Dodson, *ib.*, p. 52.

Bignor, The Roman Mosaic Pavements at. By the Rev. T. Debary, M.A., *ib.*, p. 63.

Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex. By the Rev. W. Stephens, *ib.*, p. 90.

Early Sussex Armory. By W. S. Ellis, *ib.*, p. 137.



Answers to Correspondents.

R. F. M.—The *Illustrated News* is right in its statement (Feb. 21, 1880) respecting Sir Walter Raleigh. There is in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, a mural tablet recording the fact of Raleigh's burial there (see "Old and New London," vol. iii.,

p. 569). For particulars about Sir Walter's head after decapitation, see Brayley's "History of Surrey," new edit., vol. i., p. 294, published by Virtue & Co.

H. A. Y.—(1) The best book on Antique Silver is Mr. W. J. Cripp's "Old English Plate" (Murray, 1878). (2) Mr. Lambert, of Messrs. Lambert and Rawlins, Coventry Street, values his Apostle Spoons at 1000*l.* Sets fetch fancy prices; but they are seldom perfect (13).

W. A. B.—It is not intended to "complete" THE ANTIQUARY in any number of parts, our editorial hope being that it may flourish for a century, like the *Gentleman's Magazine*.



Books Received.

Notes on Turner's *Liber Studiorum*. By John Pye and J. L. Roget. (Van Voorst.)—Higher Life in Art. By Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A. (David Bogue.)—Ethnology. By J. T. Painter, jun. (Bailliere & Co.)—Reign of Queen Anne (3 vols.). By J. H. Burton, D.C.L. (Blackwoods.)—Plautus, *Captivi*. By E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)—Wither's *Vox Vulgi*. Edited by Rev. W. D. Macray, F.S.A. (Parker & Co.)—Our Schools and Colleges. By Captain F. S. de Carteret-Bisson. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Materials for History of Archbishop Thomas Becket. Vol. IV. Edited for the Record Office by Rev. J. C. Robertson. (Longmans.)—Croniques, &c., par Waurin. Edited for the Record Office by William Hardy, F.S.A. (Longmans.)—Nile Gleanings. By H. Villiers Stuart, of Dromana. (Murray.)—Merchants' Handbook. By W. A. Browne. (E. Stanford.)—Old Times at Lymington Revisited. By E. King. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—The Diocese of Killaloe. By Rev. Canon Dwyer. (Dublin: Hodges & Co.)—Great Berkeley Law Suit. By J. H. Cooke, F.S.A. Last Hours of Count Solms. By J. H. Cooke, F.S.A. (Golding and Lawrence.)—Gilpin Memoirs. Edited by W. Jackson, F.S.A. (Quaritch.)—Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. By Prof. C. Piazzi Smith. (Isbister.)—Folk-lore Record, Vol. II. The Etcher (Part ix.). (Williams and Norgate.)—Elementary Lessons in Gaelic. By L. Maclean. (Inverness: J. Noble.)—Memorials of Cambridge (Nos. ii., iii.). By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—The Vision of the Twelve Goddesses. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Ernest Law. (Quaritch.)—Churches of Yorkshire, No. 4. (Elliot Stock.)—Northern Folk-lore on Wells and Water. By A. Fraser.—Extracts from Old Church Records of Rothbury.—On the Name of Silver Street. By J. H. Pring, M.D. (Taunton: W. Cheston.)—British Military and Naval Medals and Decorations. By J. Harris Gibson. (E. Stanford.)—Waugh's Guide to Monmouth. (Monmouth: R. Waugh.)—Early Reprints for English Readers. By H. E. Reynolds, M.A. (Elliot Stock.)—Truthfulness and Ritualism. By Orby Shipley, M.A. (Burns and Oates.)—On Scandinavian Place Names in the East Riding of Yorkshire. By the Rev. E. M. Cole, M.A. (York: J. Sampson.)—Irish Pedigrees. By John O'Hart. (Whittaker & Co.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

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Enclose 1d. Stamp for each Three Words. All replies to a number should be enclosed in a blank envelope, with a loose Stamp, and sent to the Manager.

NOTE.—All advertisements to reach the office by the 15th of the month, and to be addressed—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

17th Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given. W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

Westwood's New Bibliotheca Piscatoria (38).

Milton's Poems, Latin and English, 1645. 2 vols.

(39).

Visitations of Nottingham, 1614. Edited by Geo. W. Marshall. Stonehouse's History of the Isle of Axholme (40).

17th Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given. N. Heywood, 3, Mount-street, Manchester.

Walpole's Letters, Vols. 4, 5, 6 (Bentley's Collective Edition, 1840) (41).

Old Dutch Tiles (Blue). Scriptural Subjects in Circles. Harry Hems, Exeter.

Hull, Seventeenth Century Tokens. Apply—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Vol. XII. of Hasted's History of Kent. Wm. John Mercer, 12, Marine Terrace, Margate.

Vol. IV. Lamartine's Monarchy, blue cloth, octavo, 1851.—Gentleman's Magazine, 1789, 1809, 1825, 1835.—Family Library. Vols. II. and III. British India.—Vol. II. Venetian History.—Vol. I. Shakespeare (9 vol. ed., Whittingham). 32mo., 1803.—Graphic. Nos. for Graphic Exchange.—W. J. Lapworth, Stafford.

FOR SALE.

Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers, by the Alpine Club. Tinted plates, newly bound; scarce, 1859, 9s. 6d.; Richardson's Life and Letters. By Mrs. Barbauld. Coloured folding plates, very rare; six vols.; splendid copy, 1804, 50s. (34).

Letters of a Turkish Spy. Eight vols., complete; half; scarce and curious, 1707, 10s. 6d. (33).

Coins. Duplicates for disposal, sale, or exchange. Class 1—Greek and Roman. Class 2—Great Britain. Class 3—Foreign. Priced catalogue on application. State class. "Collector," 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

Duplicate Coins for sale. Silver and copper. Early British, Saxon, Williams, Henries, Richards, John, Edwards, Mary, Elizabeth, Jameses, Charleses, Commonwealth, Anne, Georges, Victoria. Many very fine and rare. W. J. Faulkner, Leek, Staffordshire.

Cyprus Antiquities. Specimens of Pottery 3000 years old. "K," 22, Oakhurst Grove, East Dulwich.

Cosmologia Sacra. Folio, 1701, 6s.; The Primitive Origination of Mankind. Sir Matthew Hale. Folio

1678, 7s. 6d.; Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece (fourth century, B.C.). Maps, plans, views and coins. 4to, 7s. Carriage paid; free list. Gray, 4, Scott Street, Bradford, Yorks.

To book illustrators. Nearly 1000 Portraits for Sale or Exchange. Giving up collecting. Approval (42).

Macaulay's England. 5 vol. edition, vol. 4 only. Suitable for binding (43).

Gentleman's Magazine, 1806, Part I., 1809, Part I. Half-calf, clean, and perfect. 6s. (44).

Autographs for sale, cheap. List sent post free. R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, London. Hogarth's Industrious and Idle Apprentice, published in 1747 (45).

Manning's Sermons, four vols., bound. Newman on Romanism and Popular Protestantism, cloth. Newman on Development of Christian Doctrine. All clean. Q. C. Wildman, Eynesbury, S. Neots.

Matthew Henry on the Bible. 5 folio vols., 1761, 30s.—Cunningham's Biographical History of England (clean uncut), with fine steel engravings. 35s.—Maitland's History of London. Two large folio vols. with plates, 1756. 30s.—Homiliarius Doctorum, Basileae, Per Nic. Keslen (see above, p. 144). 1493. 5s. 5s.—Large folio of Old French Engravings, bound in Russia. Gilt edges, 1677. 5s. 5s.—Black letter Homilies, 1640. 17. 1s.—Warburton's Edition of Pope. 9 vols. Calf, with plates, 1751. 12s. 6d.—Taps' Black Letter Arithmetic, 1658. 10s. 6d.—Abraham Cowley's Poems, 1684. 23s.—Plutarch Problemata. Original binding, 1477. 25s.—Pope's Bull, 1681. 7s. 6d.—Ciceronius Epistolae, 1526. 5s. 6d.—Florius, 1660. 4s. Address—F. W. Vidler, 2, Hoe Park Place, Plymouth.

A collection of valuable works upon Gothic Architecture, embracing last and best editions of Rickman, Bloxam, Parker's Glossary, Paley's Manual of Mouldings, Domestic Architecture of Fourteenth Century (Charles Dickens's copy), &c. (29).

Nash's Mansions, Windsor Castle, and Architecture of Middle Ages, 6 vols. (original copy), 18 guineas.—Cuit's Wanderings amongst the Ruins. 73 etchings. 4s. 10s. (pub. 12s).—Antiquarian Itinerary. 7 vols., purple morocco. 2l. 2s.—Douglas's Nenia Britannica, Russia. 5s. 5s.—Horsley's Britannia Romana, fine copy, Russia. 12s.—Gesta Rhomanorum, folio, 1493. 5s. 5s.—Tanner's Notitia Monastica, best edition. 6s. 6s.—Baines's Lancaster, 4 vols. 7s. 7s.—Hogarth, 1822. 10s.—Bunbury, 22 plates to Shakespeare. 50s.—Percy's Reliques, first and only uncastred edition. 2s. 2s.—Thackeray (edition de Luxe). 35s.—Ruskin's Stones of Venice, first edition. 16s. 16s.—Ruskin's Academy Notes (complete). 3s. 3s.—Beckford's Vathek, first edition. 27s. 6d.—Pickering's Virgil. 27s. 6d.—Wordworth's Lyrical Ballads, first edition. 4s. 4s. (46).

Tennyson, first editions of Poems, 1842, 1859, 1870, 1872. What offers for the lot? a list sent. C. J. Caswell, Hornastle.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Various English Silver Coins, also Rubbings of Monumental Brasses, exchange for others. Frederick Stanley, Margate.